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18th day of July, 187a, for furnishing the State of Wisconsin with the necessary stationery for its use during
the year commeacing Jan. 1, 1880.

A classified list of the articles and the quality of each
class required will be furnished to all persons desfring
to bid, on application to this sefies, either personally or
by letter. All stationery to correspond with the samples now revvided for inspection at this office, Surse
ant to said Chapter 211, and to be delivared to the Superritendent of Fublic Property at the Capitol, in the
City of Madison, Wis., on or before the tenth day of
Yovember, 1878.

of the wrapper: "Proposals to Surnial assationary as (naming it)." Each bid must be accompanied bond to the State of Wisconsis, in the pend sum to the state of Wisconsis, in the pend sum to the state of Wisconsis, in the pend sum to the state of the bidder as principal, and by ast two satisfactory surveiles conditioned that the or will furnish such stationery according to the or will furnish such stationery according to the so this bid, and the contract entered into in purce; thereof. The sureties shall strack to or indorse aid bond they justification to the effect that they such worth the sum of \$4.000 over and above all a liabilities, and exemptions.

Intelliging, and exemptions.

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unds candles, stearie acid, sixes, full weight,
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well-seasused (kin-dried) sycamore halfbe delivered within thirty days after
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Contract of these articles can be seen at this ide will be received for the whole or any portion will be received for the whole or any portion of the shore amounts, which are to be increased sed, as may be recuired at time of opening, als will be received subject toghe usual conditions of the second of the subject toghe usual conditions of the second of the subject to the second of t

DROPOSALS FOR DRAYAGE. ADQU'SS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, APPRICE CRIEF AND DEFOT CUARTERNASTES.
CRICAGO, BH., June 10, 1879.
seled proposals in triplicate will be received as this cu mill 12 o'clock m., June 28, 1879. at which time i piace they will be opened in the presence of bidders, draying for this Department in the City of Chicago, m the 1st day of July, 1878, to the 50th day of June, 0, dates inclusive.

dates inclusive.

ders should state the rate per 100 pounds.
ment for the service depends upon a future approtion for the purpose by Congress.
Government reserves the right to reject any or da,

and proposals and any further information desired
be furnished on application. The proposals should
dorsed "City Hanling," and addressed to the ungred. RUFUS INGALUS,
and and Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON FURBING AND LATHING.

OTTICE OF SCIPEVIELDS ASCRIPGOT,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1878.)

Bealed proposals will be received at this office until

19 m. on the 50th day of June, 1879, for iron furring
and lathing, for walls, etc., of the United States Custom-Home and Post-Office at Chicago, Ili., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which
and any additional information may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

3AS. G. HILL.

Supervising Architect.

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IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

427 Milwankers.

428 Milwankers.

427 Milwankers.

428 Milwankers.

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#### WASHINGTON.

Exciting Episodes of an All-Night Session of the Senate.

Republican Filibustering as the Result of the Democratic Gag-Rule.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Set a Limit on the Debate.

Savage Speech by Conkling on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Uncalled-for Resentment Displayed by Lamar, of Missis-

An Insult Hurled Back with Interest by Conkling.

Blackguard, Coward, and Liar the Precise Form of Expression.

The Senate Startled by the Shock of the Hostile Episode.

A Disposition Shown to Let the Bayard Unpleasantness Die a Quiet Death.

Passage by Both Houses of the Legislative Appropriation Bill---Its Probable Approval.

The Democrats Figuring on Some Half-Way Modification of the Little Judicial Bill.

THE ARMY BILL. ANOTHER DAY'S DEBATE.

ANOTHER DAY'S DEBAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—This has been quite a field-day in the Senate. After the discussion and passage of the Mississippi Commission bill, Mr. Beck took the floor on the Army bill, and spoke at great length, reading reports made to the Legislature of Kentucky, showing military interference with the elections in Kentucky. military interference with the elections in Ken-tucky in 1865. Mr. Blaine replied, showing that the elections were regulated in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Bramiette, excluding from the pells the 40,000 Kentuckians who had just returned from fighting in the Southern army. Mr. Blaine then proceeded to reply to a denial from Senator Vance a short time since ef an assertion made by him that Southern school-

PERMENTED PREJUDICE
against the North. He read from "The Southern Students' Handbook," published by A. S.
Barnes & Co., of New York and New Orleans, and edited by a Southern Professor. The noted writers of the North were ignored, and so were the agriest great names for the South, but extracts were published from the writings of the tracts were published from the writings of the men of the recent war epoch but little known. He illustrated this by reading the names of Virginia authors quoted in the books, and then enumerating the distinguished men of that State, not a word of whose productions appear. Mr. Vance asked whether Mr. Blaine was criticising the book as a Senator or as a schoolmaster. Mr. Blaine replied, with marked courtesy, "Either, as the gentleman pleases." He then very plainly intimated to the Senator from North Carolins that

HE PREFERRED TO SPEAK IN HIS OWN WAY, and be proceeded to show that the book was filled with Southern War literature, and read an article reflecting on the Indiana troops at Buena Vista. He then quoted an extract from an article by Mr. Vance, which was a high-flown

jumble of tropes and figures. EXCITING ROARS OF LAUGHTER on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Vance took it very good-naturedly, saying that he did not often hear such good reading from the Sen-ator from Maine, "Nor have I," retorted Blaine, "in my seventeen years' service ever

Mr. Blaine then replied to some remarks by Mr. Withers concerning the situation at Peters-burg, and read from an official document. Mr. Withers pressed him for the name of the author of the document, and, after some amusing veral fussing, Mr. Blaine gave the name of U. S. Grant, be having in a message transmitted the information to Congress.

Senator Voorbees then took the floor for a

speech, which fully sustained his reputation as "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." Senators Harris and Wallace, who occupy seats on his right, vacated them, and the chairs were re-moved, giving Mr. Voorhees a wide space in

speaking with great force, and adding emphasis to his words by energetic gestures. Mr. Voorhees commenced by alluding to Mr. Blaine as having played the part of scavenger, hunting up offal and offensive matter. He had re-garded the Senstor from Maine as a lion, and garded the Senator from Maine as a hon, and not as a hyena, digging up buried pollution. He alluded to the quotation read by Mr. Blaine showing the breaking up of the Indiana regiment at Buena Vista, and BULOGIZED THAT REGIMENT in glowing terms. The Senator from Maine had, like himself, fought in the last War by sub-

had, not misself, found defend the troops of his State, which hastened to the fray when war was declared with Mexico, but Maine furnished no deciared with Mexico, out mains turnished no troops. Gen. Cushing recruited with money a regiment which went from Massachusetts, but no man from Maine volunteered, not even as a sutler or as a mule-driver. There were not a ousand troops from New England in the Mexican War. This called forth

PROTESTS FROM SEVERAL SENATORS.

Gen. Burnside, naming a number of distinguished sone of Rhode Island who fought gallantly in Mexico; Mr. Morrill, alluding to Gen. Frank Pierce; and Mr. Morton, calogizing the Ninth Infantry, commanded by Rassom and Segments.

will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the Comparoller of the Currency and of

there had been any attempt to overawe the people of Indiana the takers of the next census in Massachusetts would have found a diminution in her population.

Mr. Voorhees then took up the cudgels

FOR THE COSPEDERATE BRIGADIERS
in Congress, and claimed that it was not the fault, of the Democracy that more Northern States had not sent Union Generals to represent them. He proceeded to enumerate in detail the prominent Confederates appointed to office by the Grant and Hayes Administrations, alluding to those from Lopisiana as "from the land of the magnolia, the cypress, and the stalwart lyre." and the stalwart lyre."

Mr. Blaine replied briefly and pertinently. He

Air. State replied drient and pertinently. He asserted that a large proportion of the Union soldiers were in sympathy with the Republican party. Such Confederate officers as had shown their adherence to the Union and had received positions had been extracised and subjected to persecution. He trusted that the Republicance of the confederate of the confed hean party will ever hold high the banner of free shought and of free speech He read a telegram from Indianapolis deny-ing the statement of Senator McDonald con-cerning the Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment. He culorized Oliver P. Morton as having possessed the confidence and almost the idolatry of the soldiers of Indiana.

Mr. McDonald read some statistics showing that the soldier vote of Indiana was Democratic.

Mr. Blaine said that the Senator from Indiana could not thus come into the Senate-Chamber and reverse history. One might as well say that George Washington had not the confidence of the Continental army as to say that Oliver soldiers from Indiana. A few minutes after 6 o'clock Mr. Conkling

moved that

Mr. Withers, who had the charge of the bill, said that if an hour could be fixed for a vote to-morrow be would consent to an adjournment, but not otherwise. Mr. Conkling said that two of the Democratic Senators having occupied the floor nearly all the afternoon, it was unfair that the other side should not have a chance to be heard. He desired to offer ments to the bill, and to give his reasons tor offering them. It an hour was fixed for vote to-morrow, two other Senators might oc cupy the floor all day, and he might be crowded out. He would not consent to having an hour fixed, and he well knew how the minority COULD ASSERT ITS EIGHTS.

"Then," said Mr. Withers, "I must insist on proceeding with the debate."
"Mr. President," said Mr. Conkling, "I move that the Senate do now adjourn."
This was lost by a vote of 23 yeas against 25

" Mr. President," said Mr. Chandler, "I move that the Senate transact executive business."
On this only four Republicass and thirty Democrats voted, so no quorum had voted, and it was evident that the minority had determined

MIDNIGHT.

For four long hoursdid the Senate labor "how not to do it." There were motions to adjourn, motions to go into executive session, calls of the Senate, points of order, appeals from points of order, demands for the reading of the rules, direction to the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absences

and a general parlimentary imbroglio.

At 9 o'clock Mr. Withers said that it was evident that the minority was determined by filibustering to prevent the transaction of busi-ness, and he would move an adjournment. He was called to order for having used the word filibustering, and withdrew his motion, so the political game proceeded. On the next roll-call Mr. Biaine raised the point of order on Mr. Eaton that had been raised on him just before by the Senator from Connecticut, namely, that

HAD NOT ANSWERED TO HIS NAME. and the Clerk had told him that no response had een heard at the desk, but Mr. Eaton asserted that he had voted, and was very indignant that any one should doubt it. Blaine replied with the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the Senator from Maine and make him take his seat. This elicited cries of "Order! order!" in a great variety of tones, the Chair beating an accompaniment with the gavel. Mr. Blaine appealed from the decision of the Chair, but at last quiet was restored, and

THE SHOW PROCEEDED,
Mr. Blaine protesting. At 10:15 a call of the
House showed that forty-seven Senators were present, but on a motion to adjourn there were 13 year against 27 pays. A number of Republicans insisted on having the ques-tion of order raised by Mr. Biaine decided A vote was at last taken on a motion to lay Mr. Blaine's appeal from the decision of the Chair on the table, on which the vote was 26 yeas and

At 10:25 Ben Hill stepped to the front as a peacemaker. He expressed his regret at the occurrences of the night, and hoped that the senate would adjourn, that the Senator from New York, who never occupies the floor unnec-essarily, might speak without limitation; but is motion to adjourn was lost, and the calling of the roll on motions to go into executive ses tion and to adjourn was resumed. Just before 11 o'clock the Democrats were

willing to adjourn without conditions, but some of the Republicans refused to consent until the motion to lay the appeal on the table was withdrawn, so THE FILIBUSTERING WENT ON.

At half-past 11 the galleries were pretty well thinned out, and a number of Senators found snoozing-places on the lounges in the cloak-rooms. The restaurant in the basement was well patronized, and, although there was no smoking in the Senate Chamber, there were so many lighted cigars in the corridors and cloak-rooms that the entire building was perfumed by the Virginia weed. It was simply a point of parliamentary honor which made the Republicans refuse to adjourn until the motion to lay Mr. Blaine's appeal from the decision of the Chair was withdrawn. Then came a proposition from Senator Mo-

COMPEL THE SENATORS TO ATTEND AND VOTE. This, Mr. Blaine said, was impossible. The trouble was that the majority of the Senators did not constitute a majority of the Senate. They are powerless. He would like to have 10,000 copies of the record of the proceedings to-night printed, and a copy sent to every pub-lic library in the country, that the country might see how the public business is transacted. At 13:80 a, m. the exciting scene at the Senate continues. There has not been such an exhiition of filibustering in the Senate since

THE OLD KANSAS-NEBRASKA STRUGGLE, when it was several times kept up all night. The Democrats are now, as they were then, in the majority, but the Repub-lican minority were the best parliamentarians, and they thus secured their right to be heard, as they have succeeded in doing to-night. At this hour Conkling is making one of his extraordinary speeches. He commenced by sketching the tyrannical course of the Democrats in the Senate to-day, he showed consumed by Blaine, had been taken up by the democrats, while they had, in defiance of ourtesy, in violation of plighted faith, refused the Republicans a right to speak, and he con-cluded with the deciaration that while he re-mained in the Senate no minority should be

not adjourn and leave the Government to starve and the army to languish. The Devil is subtle, but he weaves a coarse web. The wee in their accalled Army bill, Conking said, is very coarse. It is a trick, a juggle, and he then im-puted had faith to the Democrats. Mr. Lamar, inferring that the imputation of

bad faith was made among others to him, said, "I pronounce the statement a falsehood, and repel it with the contempt I feel for the author

Senator Conkling had been in the rear of the Chamber, and had not heard the whole of La-mar's remarks, but he returned

IN TIME TO HEAR THE SENTENCE QUOTED ing himself to his greatest hight with superb pride, contempt, and scorn, waving aside an attempted interruption by Lamar, Mr. Conkling said: "I will proceed in my own time, and for the time I do not intend to hold any communication with him (Lamar). I understood the Senator to say in plain, unparliamentary language that a statement of mine is a falsehood. If I caught his words aright (this not being the place to measure with any man a capacity to defy decency, to violate the rules of the Senate, or to comment on the improprieties of life) I have nothing to say. But if the Senator. the member from Mississippi, intended to impute to me a falsehood, nothing except the fact that this is the Senate would prevent me

from denouncing him as

A BLACKGUARD AND A COWARD.

Let me be more explicit, Mr. President. If the member from Mississippi, except in the presence of the Senate, charged me by imputation or otherwise with falsehood I would de-nounce him as a blackguard, a coward, and a liar, and understandin what he said, as I do, the rules and proprietie of the Senate are the only restraint upon me." said: "I have only to say that the Senato from New York understood me correctly: 1 ber

The extraordinary character of the statements startled the Senate. There was breathless silence in the chamber, when Lamar arose and pardon of the Senate for the unparliamentary anguage. It was very harsh and severe. was such as no good man would deserve, and no rave man would wear." The silence which followed was broken by A SHARP CLAP OF THE HANDS

from Vance, of North Carolina, who had seated himself near Lamar, and was noticed to make auggestions to him. The excitement overcame the temporary presiding efficer (Cockrell, of Missouri), who seemed to try to regain his equanizative by raps of the gavel. This ended at mediately commenced telegraphing to all their paired colleagues to return.

else. Southern Senators unanimously sustain Lamar, and have overwhelmed him with congratulations. One Senator, who is Lamar's most intimate friend, and who in the event of a challenge expects to act as his second, says:
"I don't think Conkling will fight. I don't regard him as a man of courage. Lamar will only be delighted to have Conkling challenge him. Of course everything rests with Conkling, as he is the insuited party. Of one thing you may be assured, no effort will be made to fix up the matter, as was the case when Coukling had his difficulty with Gordon. There is no power on earth that will

induce Lamar to withdraw his words." Saulsbury thinks it is a very bad business, but that Conkling has been very aggressive towards the South, and that he was expecting something of the kind. Ben Hill declares that he never saw or heard anything like it, and he does not see how Conkling can avoid taking notice of it. Kernan regrets the occurrence, but is as usual reticent as to his opinion. Gordon is probably

and is quite demonstrative in his expression of approval. Eaton, who is Conkling's best friend among the Democrats, says that Conkling failed for once to measure well his words, and in imputing bad faith to Lamar laid himself open to Lamar's attack. He regrets the occurrence, but cannot foretell the result. Vance, of North Carolina, who is an accomplished duellist, states that he does not know what course Conkling will pursue, but he

swordsman, and would, under certain circumstances, fight according to the code.

If Conkling concludes to challenge Lamar, Mr. Vance thinks that he ought to send the usual missive immediately and before leaving the Capitol this morning. Vance justifies Lamar, and pronounces Conkling's language as exceedingly insulting to the entire Democratic

side, and especially to Lamar.

On the Republican side great regret is expressed, but all agree that Lamar was the aggressor, and made his attack on Conking without requisite provocation. No idea is enter-tained by the Republicans that Conkling will send a challenge, but some think it possible that he may call Lamar to account at the first opportunity outside the Senate Chamber. The ublicans were too much startled to call

Lamar to order.

Two o'CLOCK.

At 9 s. m. Thurman is on the floor in the Senate on a point of order about the breaking of the quorum, but his arguments fall upon listless hearers. The sole thought is the possi-

ble impending duel.

Conkling remains in his seat, apparently the least disturbed of any.

Lamar has retired to a cloak-room, his eye glistening, his face in a glow of satisfaction at his own course and at the congratulations of his associates. In the Sena-tors' gallery there still remain a few ladies.

9:15 A. M. The news of the angry scene at the Capitol was soon spread over the city. A telegram over-ook Senator Gordon at the station just as he was leaving to deliver an address in Miss Gordon may be needed as Lamar's friend. The Democratic purpose now is to endeavor to ob

2:45 A. M.
The Sergeant-at-Arms has been directed to serve notice upon the absentees. He is now going through the farce of requesting the Republicans who did not vote to be present. They all courteously agree to be where for fifteen hours they have been. But no power can compel them to vote. The parliamentary vocabulary of the Senate has not in it the word "command," as regards a Senator. The Senator is an ambas-sador of a sovereign State, and may not be com-

celled.

There are no indications of a break of the dead-lock. The Senate will probably not ad-journ before morning. It is not certain that it

journ before morning. It is not certain that it will then.

3 a. m.—The Democrats have made a proposition to the Republicans that the latter shall fix a time to-morrow for taking a vote, and that as immediate adjournment shall take place. The Republicans have refused to accept this. They say that the Democrats must vote to adjourn, and the Republicans will be ready to vote when they shall have finished debating the subject. No arrangement can be made, and two-thirds of the Republicans have left for their homes, lear-

No arrangement can be made, and two-thirds of the Republicans have left for their homes, leaving a guard to make dilatory motions.

There not only is no prospect of adjournment to-night, but it is now probable that the filibustering will continue during to-morrow, or until the Democrats can obtain a quorum of their own standing.

Conkling, being asked about the situation to-night, laughingly replied that they had a different method of settling personal difficulties in his State, and that he could not be led by any ambitious Southern men into a duelling acraps. If as-

saulted or insulted outside of the Chamber he would know how to take care of himself. It is certain that Conkling will send no challenge.

The galieries are now nearly deserted. The last ladies to leave the Senators' gallery were Mrs. Senator Don Cameron and Mrs. Kate

The Republicans are united in the opinion that Mr. Conkling was not too severe in his denunciation of bad faith of the Democrata, and that the did good and brave service exposing it as he did. That it led to a subsequent scene is the fault of those whose bad faith made it necessary for some Republicans to expose and resent it. THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—In the Senate this morning, the Army Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Beck read many affidavits of Union men

Mr. Beck read many affidavits of Union men and ex-Union soldiers showing the military interference at elections in Kentucky in 1865, in reply to Mr. Blaine's standing challengs to produce instances of the kind.

Mr. Kirkwood asked Mr. Beck whether martial law did not prevail in Kentucky when the outrages he referred to were committed.

Mr. Beck—It prevailed to the extent that Gen. Palmer, at Louisville, had seen fit to proclaim it at that time.

Mr. Kirkwood—And this Gen. Palmer is whom? is it Gov. Palmer, of Illinois?

Mr. Beck—Yes, sir; a good Democrat now. He was a gallant soldier, and afterwards saw the error of his ways; not like a good many of you who were citizens in war and soldiers in peace, and who got mad because the War closed, and have been getting madder ever since. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beck went on to denounce the laws under which such outrages as he had read of were possible.

Mr. Conkling asked Mr. Beek why it was, if the purpose of the bill was to prevent the exe-cution of those laws, that

cution of those laws, that

THE INTENT WAS COVERED UP

so that people reading the bill would suppose it
was only directed against the use of the army
as a police force.

Mr. Beck replied that he wished he had the
skill of the Senator from New York in referring
to what went on in another place without violating the rules. He then began to read from
the remarks of some one who, he said, was
"nearer to the gentleman at the other end of
the avenue even than the Senator from New
York."

Mr. Conkling—I don't

Mr. Conkling-I don't see how that can be. Mr. Conkling—1 don't see now that can be.
[Laughter.]
Mr. Beck (reading)—"I do not know of a man
in this House who is in favor of using the army
as an ordinary police force."
Mr. Conkling—The "ordinary" is left out of

Mr. Carpenter—My point of order is against this sentence.

Mr. Carpenter then called attention to the rule forbidding Senators to speak of what occurs in the House.

Mr. Beck asked how it could be shown that what he had read took place in the House. Suppose it had been spoken in front of Willard's Hotel or in Lincoln Hall.

The presiding officer (Eaton) said when a point of order was taken against something said in front of Willard's Hotel or in Lincoln Hall, be would rule upon it. He thought Carpenter's point well taken.

point well taken.

Mr. Beck said that not having said it took place in the House, and not being called upon to deny it, he would like to have proof that it did, because without that he was not out of

did, because without that he was not out of order.

Mr. Carpenter—The Record is laid on our desks every morning, and I know it did because I saw it on the Record. (To Beck)—I am talking to you not, now to the Senate, or else I would be out of order myself. [Langster.]

Mr. Beck said he would endeavor to see if he could not learn how to use language without being out of order; but if Conkling would look in the Washington papers he would see what he (Beck) had tried to read.

Mr. Conkling said he did not want to read anything, but would

LEKE TO RAVE HIS QUESTION ANSWERED, which he repeated.

which he repeated.

Mr. Beck said the Democrats declined to make an appropriation for that purpose, that is all. They assumed that different Departments will have sufficient respect for the authority of Congress not to use money for purposes for which

gress not to use money for purposes for which it is not appropriated. Whenever anything is required to be done by the Federal authorities, no man would go farther than he (Beck) to maintain that authority.

Mr. Blaine replied to Mr. Beck's remarks about interference in elections. He sale Gen. Palmer's order establishing martial law was issued in support of Gov. Bramlette's previous orders.

Palmer's order establishing martial law was issued in support of Gov. Bramlette's previous orders.

Referring again to the Massachusetts troops in Indiana, Mr. Blaine said there was an unusually large Democratic vote in Indiana when these soldiers were there, showing the absence of successful intimidation at least.

Speaking humorously of the courage of Indianlans, Mr. Blaine said he had never seen it impeached but once. He read from a Southern school history to the effect that at the battle of Buena Vista, in the Martian War, an Indiana regiment wavered and gave way, whereon Jefferson Davis, commanding a Mississippi regiment may be blind, ordered his men to open ranks, and let the Indiana men run off the field, and then close up and bravely meet the foe. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine said that having formerly spoken of the kind of school literature in use in the South, he had been met by the assurance that NO SUCH BOOKS WERE NOW USED THERS.

He held in his hand a Reader compiled by a Southerner for Southern use, which he severely criticised as containing extracts only from Southern writers, and even those not of national

Southern writers, and even those not of national repute.

Mr. Vance asked if there was any evidence that the book was adopted by any public or private school.

Mr. Blaine had none. The book was just published but it would not probably have been published but it would not probably have been published unless it was likely to find a sale.

Mr. Vanceasked if the fact that the authors of the extracts were Southerners necessarily unfitted the book as a school book.

Mr. Blaine replied that the extracts seemed to relate mostly to the period of the Reballion, and were of a character to perpetuate certain memories.

Mr. Blaine replied that the extracts seemed to relate mostly to the period of the Rebellion, and were of a character to perpetuate certain memories.

Mr. Vance remarked that Blaine had not shown the nature of the selections, but only the names of the writers.

Mr. Blaine thereupon read a selection written by Mr. Vance himself, being a florid description of mountain scenery, which elected great laughter, in which Mr. Vance Joined, saying he was satisfied now that the book was of a very high order of literature. Blaine admitted there was no "sectionalism" in that extract.

Mr. Vance added that it was as unfair to blame all the Southern people for books published in that section as it would be to blame the people of the North for the obscene literature published among them.

On motion of Mr. Wallnes, the Senste insisted upon its ameudments to the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill, and Wallace, Davis (W. Va.), and Booth were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses.

The Senate adopted the report of the Confreence Committee on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, receding from certain minor amendments.

Mr. Voorhees said that formerly he had been inclined to ascribe to Blaine a position in the family of men occupied by the eagle among birds, and he recretted to see him imitating the meaner bird that neeaths foul things that should remain hidden from the sight of all.

Mr. Voorhees then began to explain the facts in regard to the fadians regiment in Mexico.

Mr. Blaine said he had not said anything arainst thus regiment, only reading what Indiana's Southern triends had said.

Mr. Voorhees then began to explain the facts in regard to the findlans regiment in Mexico.

Mr. Blaine said he had no such Southern friends. He went on to say that the Indians regiment had been placed in a position where they were aleaset anubiliated in the beginning of the fight. In further remarks he said t

Mr. Voorhees—He did not report himself as such. Every one who reported himself, and was not reported by politicians for party effect, had been retained.

Mr. Ferry said be was a wounded solder, and his condition would nrove it, and after the Sentior from Penssylvania (Wallace) announced that his party did not intend to remove Union soldiers, he and his friends were

Public attention was called to it, but not by the gentleman himself, who submitted, believing the majority had the right to do what they did, and not being in the habit of parading his wounds.

the majority had the right to do what they did, and not being in the habit of parading his wounds.

Mr. Voorhees said the gentleman had more to complain of from Republican Senators who did not attend to the matter at the time, but only spoke of it now, when it was too late to remedy the fault, than from the Democrats, who from the subject at the time, and tried not to make any mistake.

Mr. Voorhees then alluded to the complaint of the Republicans that "Confederate Brigadiers" were sent to Congress, and said the other side should be alleaced from such complaint by the reflection that with all their clamor about their love of the army only a few Republicans Senators here served in the Union army.

Mr. Voorhees having mentioned michigan among other States, Mr. Ferry said he could hardly criticise Michigan for not sending a Union soldier as Senator so long as Indiana did not set her an example; and, more than that, added Mr. Ferry, it was not in good taste for the Senator to criticise Michigan and other States, when I have looked over a number of intelligent faces opposite me, and there is not a man who was in the Union army, and they are now in the majority on this floor.

Mr. Voorhees said the and his colleague might be placed against the two Senators from Michigan in respect to their military record. They

gas in respect to their military record. They
ALL STAYED AT HOME;
but when the Republicans in Indians had elected
Senators they chose Morton, not a soldier.
Mr. Blaine—Does the Senator say that he and
his colleague represent the soldier-yote of Indians as much as Morton did?
Mr. Voorhees—Yes, we did as much for the
soldier, and incurred as much expense for them
as any two Senators, probably.
Mr. Voorhees characterized the Republican
professions of love for the Union man and distrust of the Confederate as hypocritical. When
the Confederate recanted they were received
with open arms. He referred to the cases of
Mosby, Settle, Hughes, the Baringers, and ethers. He thought some of the galiant

Indians regiment at Buena value, monnee the assertion of its cowardies made the Southern writer as false. He then said it the iustances of Confederates appointed Federal offices only showed that there we discrimination sainst men who served and the Union on that account. The men who turned to their loyality were estracted in South and were obliged to He trusted that Republican Administrations would continue to hold up the bauner of free speech and free thought. He alluded to the fact that one of the reports of the Doorkeepers as to the ex-soldier employes, read by Mr. Voorhees, contained this language in references to one employe, "I think he fought against us."

Mr. Biame thought this

A STRANGE USE OF WORDS In the report of an officer giving information be read before the United States Senate. He splained the figures of the vote of Indiana in 16 and 1864 cited by Voorhees, by saving that tyear 1862 was a very bad year for the Republic cause. The Union army had lost a batt and there was a light vote all over toomtry. The figures also show that, thou the Republican majority had increased grass in 1864 when the interference was expected.

Mr. Withers said he was anxious to ret's votato-night, and could not consent to an adjournment. He demanded the year and says on the mestion to adjourn. The motion was loss,—year, 23; nays, 25.

Mr. Voorbees voted may, saying that, in view of his having occupied so much time in his remarks, he did not feel it fair to antagonise the desire of greatlemen on the other side who had not had time to speak.

Mr. Chandler moved to go into executive session, and demanded the year and nays on the motion. Republicans generally refraited from voting, thus breaking the quorum,—year, 4: nays, 30.

A motion to adjourn was lost,—year, 21; nays, 30.

A succession of calls of the Senate disclosing a quorum, and the votes on motions resulting in no quorum, followed, the utmost confusion prevailing at times.

At 10 p. m. Mr. Whyte said (Mr. Cockrell being in the Chair): "As there seems to be no end to this filibustering, I move to adjourn." [Cries of "No," "No," from both sides.]

The motion was lost.

At 10:30 p. m. Mr. Hill said he had taken no part in the proceedings to-night. He regretted the misunderstanding, and thought the gentleman entitled to the floor [Conking]

\*\*ROCLD BE ALLOWED TO SO ON in the morning without limitation. With the kindest feelings for both sides, he moved to adjourn.

Lost.

At 11:30 p. m., the situation was unchanged, and no intention to conscomise in shown on either side. As occasional motion to direct the Sergent-at-Arms to summon absultes is each to a running discussion of the rules.

Mr. Hereford—Yes, you are engaged in a revolution and we are trying to get out of it.

Mr. Conking—It is a revolution [Lauriner.]

Mr. Conking—It is a lorder, I will ask why we are staying here.

The Freeding Office—The Chair is unable to mayor the question. Lauriner.]

Mr. Conking was whing to see the full share of the responsibility for remeance to this arbitrary and outrageous steeps. It had been shown that the majority could not risk running to this

then denounced the Army bill. Afterthe had come when the majority dark
flourn the session and leave the
ment to languish and starve,
en the whole battle has been fought, it
used by trick, artifice, and juggle of words
that had failed as an open measure. The
"as a police force" were a mere cheat,
matica words were "to keep the peace
olis." He was glad to accept the reliky for any proceeding, call it obstrue-

HOW ITS REAL NATURE.

a be no mistake.

presiding officer (Cockrill) called Mr.

o order, and Mr. Conkling proceeded.

aer I am willing to respond to the memMississippi depends entirely upon what mar to order, and Mr. Conkling proceeded. Whether I am willing to respond to the memfrom Mississippi depends entirely upon what is member has to say, and what he did say, for the time being I do not choose to hold communication with him. I understood Senator to state, in plain, unparilability language, that the statement mine to which he refers a falsehood. If I caught his words aright, are only to say—(this not being the place to saure with any man the capacity to violate the rules of the Senato, to commit any of the improprieof life)—I have only to say if the Senator, the member from sissippi, did impute, or intended to impute me a falsehood, nothing except the fact this is the Senate would prevent my deusing him as a blackguard and coward. [Applause and hisses.] Let be more specific, Mr. President. Said the member from Mississippi, ept in the presence of the Senate, charge me, intimidation or otherwise, with falsehood, I had denounce him as a blackguard, as a cowand a liar. The rules and proprieties of the chair demanded quiet in the galleries. It. Lamar—I have only to say that the Senate from New York understood me correctly. I mean to say just precisely the words and all they imported. I beg pardon of the Senate unparliamentary language. It was very th, it was severe, it was such as no man id deserve and no brave man would wearnewed demonstrations of approval and discoval.

HALF-PAST ONE. When the Democrate were only rainst fifty or sixty in the Senate, delayed action, but they did it ting, not by breaking up a quorum.

to night in the Senate. He was very sorry to it now. It was not worthy of the decorum the body, but every Senator must settle the iter with his own considence. It 2:15 a. m. the situation is unchanged. It 2:25 a. m. another call of the Senate was lered, and the Sergeant-st-Arms was directed secure the attendance of absentees. 'ending the report of the Sergeant-st-Arms siness was suspended, and the Senators thereo in groups and discussed the incidents

he Western Arectated Press. LIS, Ind., June 18.—The Journal to-morrow morning documents and

ome of whom were inspectors of elec-druting the statements made by Senators and and Voorbees that armed a appeared at the polla-anapolis at the October election in 1864 ad kept citizens from voting. The evidence ows that there were 6,000 Rebel prisoners in imp Morton at the time, and the Sixteenth issachusetts Regiment was engaged in guard-them; but no soldier appeared at the polish arms, nor did soldiers interfere in any user with the election.

BAYARD.

BAYARD.

BIS OFFORENTS OUTGENERALED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—The Warner bill probably cannot pass or be further considered at this session. The Bayard wing of the Democracy has traumphed. At the adjourned cases this morning there was not a quorum present, the absences outnumbering both the friends and the opponents of Bayard and the friends and the opponents of the Silver bill. It had been the expectation that at this caucus Bayard's resignation would be finally voted upon. The most radical Warner bill men were present, but the anti-Bayard men were not numerous enough to accomplish anything. There seems to have been a secret understanding smong those who desire to avoid a break in the party that the cancus should be permitted to fall, and that the dissensions in the Democratic ranks should be prevented by this collapse. Coke and his supporters could consequently do

norn sides claim a vicrony.

'er. The silver men insist that Bayard's did not dare to meet them, as they would troted. The Bayard men maintain that

be outword. The Bayard men maintain that there were so many silver men who voted against the Coke movement that Coke could not even make a show of strength. The feeling is very hitter, notwithstanding this attempt to stifle it, and Coke declares that he will force matters to the attention of the Senate at every hazard before adjournment, and force the Democrate to take a test vote.

When the canem convened the only persons present were Coke, Voorbees, and half a dozan silver men. A bare quorum was secured at half-past 11. Hill, of Georgia, then suggested that it would be inexpedient to dispose of so important a question in the absence of so many Senators, and moved an adjournment. This was carried before further explanation could be asked. The silver men subsequently learned that it is the intention of the leaders not to permit another cancus to be held this session. The silver men charge Rayard and his friends with cowardly resorting to a trick

To ESCAPE DEPEAT.

It is undoubted that there is an overwhelming majority against Bayard on the financial question, could a vote be taken. This majority insists, therefore, that Bayard now ought to retire from the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee. Bayard's friends, on the contrary, maintain that the failure of the cancus to accept his resignation sottles the matter is view of the residual defeat of the filters may on

BACKING DOWN.

DEMOCRATS STRIKE OUT OBJECTIONABLE FRATURES OF THE JUDICIAL BILL.

Sected Directed to The Tribuse.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—"Why don't you sek Hayes to draft such a Judicial bill as he will sign, and have him write it out to suit himself?" asked a prominent leat-ditch Bourbon of Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, yesterday. Mr. Atkins was too angry to renly, but the question indicates clearly the mittee, yesterday. Mr. Atkins was too angry to reply, but the question indicates clearly the interpretation put upon the Democratic position by the Bourbon stalwarts. They maietain that the position of the Democratic party has been one of constant retreat from the very day when Beck, in the Senats, threw down the gage of battle that the President should consent to the repeal of the Election laws or the Government must starve; or from the time when Thurman gravater announced that the when Thurman gravely announced that the grievances must be redressed by withholding supplies. Mr. Thurman is now one of the foreost men not only in finding the last ditch, but

and Beck was long since ellenced.

The Democratic managers are certainly very much alarmed at the prospect of a veto of the Judicial bill. They do not care to go to the country and close the Contri-House doors, accordingly the House Appropriation Committee this morning, in considering the Senate amendments to the Judicial bill, prepared the way for a further concession on the part of the Democracy. This was done by non-concurring in one of the important Senate amendments, and in asking for a conference. McMahon, in making this request, distinctly eaid that his purpose was to broaden the restriction placed upon the bill by the Senate so as to make it more certain of approval. The plan announced by McMahon was subsequently carried out in the Committee of Conference, which consisted of the following members on the part of the House: McMahon of Onto, Cobb of Indiana, and Munroe of Onto. On the part of the Senate: Wallace of Pennsylvania, Davis of West Virginia, and Booth of HELP HIS PARTY OUT OF IT,

ania, Davis of West Virginia, and Booth o ify this deficient little Judicial bill as to include everything in it except the provisions relating to Deputy Marshals. This was a very material modification. It its final form the bill is to have no restrictions upon expending money under Title 26 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the election laws, except in the single matter of Deputy Marshals. The proposed amendment prohibits the appointment and payment of such Marshals, the proviso, however, being re-stricted to this fiscal year.

EVERY OTHER EXPENSE which the Democrats had intended to forbid is allowed under this title. Supervisors may be appointed, and may be paid, under any other law, if such a law can be found, or could be paid by private contributions. Some Democrats seem to think the President will sign this bill, but the Republicans are quite as confident that he will veto it after this modification as they were before. The President's friends declare that, while the bill will pretend to contain only a very slight restriction, yet it practically sullight the state of the

Supervisors without any legal protection.

THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Committee of Conference on the Judicial Expenses Appropria ion bill reached an agreement this afternoon which will be reported to both Houses early to-morrow Their report will recommend that the second section of the bill be enacted in the following modified terms:

the following modified terms:

SEC. 2. That the sams appropriated in this act for the persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the Secal year ending June 30, 1880, and no Department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability under any of the provisions of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for service on election days until an appropriation sufficient to meet such

The Senate amended it by the addition of a provise continuing in force the exception made by the existing law in tavor of the War and Navy Departments. The Conference Committee propose still further to narrow its prohibition by making it apply only to the appointment or payment of Deputy Marshals for service on election days.

LEGISLATIVE BILL

LEGISLATIVE BILL.

COURT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Second Dispetch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill was received in the House at 2 o'clock, the Committee having recommended concurrence. The conference report overrides the Democratic caucus, and inserts many of the stams of the vetocd bill. The House Democratic receded from their attempt to grab as extrastationery allowance for the extra secsion of \$125 each, or a total of \$48,000, the Senate having declined to accept such a proposition. The only considerable objection to the conference report was on account of the failure of the stationery section. A portion of the Democratic made a vigorous fight. On a rising vote, indeed, there were sixty-two who were willing to defeat the conference report because of the failure of the grab. The report was smally adopted by a vote of 85 yeas to 65 nays. When the sinal vote came it was not possible to secure a record vote to snow who the sixty-six were. The President will doubtless sign the bill. This attempt of the Democrats to appropriate this unwarrantable sum was a petty affair. There are \$250 already allowed for stationery for every Congress. This was an attempt to secure \$125 more. A great portion of the money is commuted. Many members rely upon their stationery allowance to pay postage on letters. They have franks for documents.

State Western Associated Press.

postage on letters. They have franks for documents.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—In the House this morning Mr. Atkins submitted a conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr.Aikins explained that the House conferees had conceded most of the points of difference. If the conference report were agreed to, the appropriations made by the bill would amount to \$15,780,000, or \$382,000 in excess of the current Legislative act. In that excess was included \$130,000 heretofore appropriated in the aundry civil appropriation bills, and \$150,000 for the payment of Gangers and Storekeepers necessitated by an increase in the number of distilleries in the Southern States.

After a short densit the report was agreed to.

THE SILVER BILL. IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Fort Sil-Washington, D. C., June 18.—The Fort Silver bill was taken up in the Honse at noon. The vote will be taken to morrow, and it is almost certain that the bill will be passed by a considerable majority. It is the bill that was introduced by Mr. Fort, of Hinois, as April, providing for the exchange of trade dollars for legal-tender silver dollars. It enacts that the Secretary of the Treasury shell exchange at the Treasury, and all Sub-Treasuries, legal-tender silver dollars for trade dollars at par, and shall recoin the trade dollars into legal-tenders, and stop the further coinage of trade dollars. It was reported from the Coinage Committee without amendment, but

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS

are now pending, to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. Morton, of New Tork, the banker-Congressman and member of the syndicate, opposed the bill, but announced himself as in favor of a bi-metallic currency at some distant day.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, proposed an amendment that the trade dollar when received should not be counted as part of the coinage of silver by the act of Fobruary, 1878.

Mr. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, in an amendment proposed to limit the time of exchange to a period of four months.

Mr. Melana, of shryland, white amendment in favor of the silver dollar, thought

from the time the trade doubt tender it became a coin of the United and that the Government was in bonot and that the Government was in bonot the burn

THE ARGUMENTS.

THE ARGUMENTS.

To the Western Associated From Washington, D. G., June 18.—Mr. Stephens, Chairman of the Coinage Committee, reported a bill for the exchange of trade-dollars for legal-tender dollars, and the debate thereon was limited to two hours.

Mr. Morton opposed the bill.

Mr. Warner offered as amendment providing that the trade-dollar recoined under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, and providing further that the trade-dollar that has been chopped or restamped for circulation in China or other foreign countries shall be excluded from the provisions of this act. He did not share in the apprehension of danger in silver held abroad in any form should it flow into the United States. He had no fear of making the United States a dumping ground for the silver or gold of the rest of the world. That was a sheer scarecrow. There was norming in its wilaters.

Mr. Fisher offered an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill shall be enforced only for a period of four months after the passage of the bill, and spoke in favor of his averaged.

age of the bill, and spoke in favor of his amendment.

Mr. McLane agreed with the gentleman from Ohio (Warner) that no country could dispense with the use of silver. He believed that no Government could depend upon one metal; but, if it wise and proper to have two motals, it was equally wise and proper that the two metals should hold the proper relations to each other in value. If the country could remain with the silver dollar of 4123c, let it remain so, but let not the gentleman from Ohio say that he would never change its value. Let him not say, representing the Democracy of the country, that the laboring man shall be paid in coin inferior to the coin in which any other man should be paid. Everybody, knew that the laboring man would be paid in silver, and he (McLane) demanded that silver should be as good as rold.

Mr. Gillette—Bring down the gold.

I am entirely with the advocates of silver if they prefer that mode. All I ask is that the two

prefer that mode. All I ask is that the two

SHALL BE EQUALIZED, and until we have equalized them let the ren-tleman from Onio possess his soul in patience. Mr. Warner—I cannot do it. I demand the ion of silver.

tleman from Onio poisees his soul in patience.

Mr. Warner—I cannot do it. I demand the immediate restoration of silver.

Mr. McLane said that his constituents wanted the two metals, but they wanted them adjusted and equalized.

Mr. Sparks—What produced the inequality!

Mr. McLane—The temporary disuse of silver.

Mr. Sparks—Then it was the manipulation of legislation that reduced the value of the silver dollar. Shall we stand on that, or by legislation remedy it?

Mr. McLane—By legislation remedy it, and not wait on any country in the world; and if I object to this bill it is because it does not do it. If the gentleman from Ohio will take hold of the question in a practical way. I will go with him, and then the Democracy of the country will have their constitutional money.

Mr. Morton—Did I understand the gentleman correctly as being in favor of reducing the quantity of gold in gold dollars and equalizing it with silver by such reduction?

Mr. McLane—Perfectly go.

Mr. Mouroe offered an amendment providing that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to increase the amount of legaltender silver dollars to be coined per month under the limitations of the existing law. It would be seen that his amendment was opposite of that offered by his colleague (Warner). His amendment was such that if it were adopted he could then yote for the bill. He was

An HONEST AND SINCERS BI-METALLIST, hat he helieved that the country should return

AN HONEST AND SINCERS BI-METALLIST,
but he believed that the country should return
to the use of silver easily and slowly enough
not to embarrass the business of the country.
Mr. Price did not think too much silver could Mr. Price did not think too much silver could possibly come into the country. There was not enough now.

Messrs. Fort, Haskell, and Wesver sustained the bill.

Mr. Mills said he would move to strike out of the bill the words "silver dollars" and insert the words "Treasury notes," so as to make the trade dollars exchangeable. for legal-tender Treasury notes.

trade-dollars exchangeable for legal-tender Treasury notes.

Mr. Godschalk declared himself in favor of the bill pure and simple.

Mr. Keifer opposed the bill, and said he would offer an amendment declaring the trade-dollar a legal tender to the amount of \$5. The bill was in the interest of speculators, because the bullion contained in a trade-dollar could be bought forol cents. There was no moral or legal obligation resting on the Government to take up these, trade-dollars at above their value as

these trade-doubts builton.

Mr. Deering offered an amendment providing that the weight of the trade-dollar to be exchanged shall not be reduced below the standard weight tolerance provided by law.

The previous question was then considered as seconded, and the bill went over until to-morrow, when the debate will be closed by Mr. Stephens.

THE GAG-LAW.

THE GAG-LAW.

How Its Attempted Application worked in The House.

Special Dispates to The Tribens.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—Filibustering has become one of the ordinary processes of legislation. It appears to be the only method by which the Republicans can enforce their rights, or secure even a modicum of justice. Yesterday, for instance, the so-cailed Civil Service bill was presented by the Democrata, and Mr. McLane, of Maryland, was allowed two hours' time to speak upon it. The second hour could only have been obtained by unanimous consent of the Republicans. This was given with the distinct understanding on the part of the Republicans—a fact which was subsequently announced from the Chair—that Gep. Garfield was to be permitted to reoly to-day, but when the morning hour came, Mr. Hostetler, of Indiana, having charge of the bill, said, in a heated, fusay way, that the Republicans

OULD BAVE NO THE unless to be ridden over rough-shod in such a manner, or to tamely submit to any such exhibition of punic faith. Accordingly, when Hostetler demanded the previous question, applying the gar-law, he found that he and bis party were impotent, as the House speedily found itself without a quorum. A horse may be led to the water, but cannot be made to drink, and the Democrate forced the

A horse may be led to the water, but cannot be made to drink, and the Democrate forced the voting, but could not compel the Republicans to vote. It seemed likely that puerile states-manship of that sort would consume the entire day, as the Test-Oath bill is in a similar condi-tion in the House, after the morning hour, but finally an arrangement was made by which the Fort Trade-Dollar bill was reported from the Committee on Coinage, and it was debated for the rest of the day.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.

FOR THE OHIO RAR.

Secretal Denseted to The Tribuns.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—A denial for political effect in Ohio has been made of the statement that Representative Ewing was instrumental in securing the removal of Capt. Blackford, the one-armed ex-Union officer recently dismissed from the Capitol police force, and of securing the appointment for his successor. The present incumbent of the office was appointed before Capt. Blackford was removed, and an examination of the documents filed in his behalf discloses the fact that Gen. Ewing was his principal indorser. The application of Gen. Allaback for Capt. Blackford's position bears upon its back the following indorsement:

1 have known Gen. Allaback for a number of years, and, believing he will discharge the daties of the office to entire satisfaction, I very cordially recommend his appointment.

Thomas Ewing.

I cordially concur in the sbove indorsement.

I cordially concur in the shore indorsement.

It should be said in justice to Gen. Ewin that the denial referred to does not come from him.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed consideration of the question whether they should recommend investigation by the Senate of the charges contained in memorials which had been referred to them concerning the election of Senator Inguils. Five (or, according to one account, six) of the Democratic members of the Committee of

Of \$40,000,000 of 4-per-cent refunding certificates issued, but \$47,120 remain in the various repositories, and \$17,464,000 of the amount have nonverted into 4-per-cent bonds.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The Con tes on Civil Service and Retropchment, to which was referred the memorial of J. B. Green and others, of Rhode Island, relating to alleged vio-lations of Sees. 1,754 and 1,755 of the Revised Statutes and alleged Statutes and alleged violations of Civil-Service reform, was authorized to sit during the recease and appoint a sub-committee to conduct the

The Mississippi River Improvement Commission bill was taken up.

The bill passed with the Senate amendments

providing that the Commission shall consist of seven members—three from the Engineer Corps of the army, one from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and three from civil life, two of whom shall be civil engineers.

Measrs. Chandler, Morrill, Platt, and Saule-bury were the only Senators voting "nay."

Mr. Neal introduced a joint resolution defining the meaning of Sec. 2 of the act making appropriations for the payment of arrears of pensions. Passed. It includes within the provisions of that act all persons who have been, or who may hereafter be, placed upon the pension rolls by virtue of any special act of Congress.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill prohibiting political assessments.

Mr. Hostetler, who had charge of the bill, insisted on the previous question, as the Republicans declined to fix any time for action on the bill before January next.

The Republicans thereupon declined to vots, leaving the House without a quorum.

The morning hour was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions, and the bill relating to HOUSE.

leaving the House without's quorum.

The morning hour was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions, and the bill relating to political assessments went over without action.

Mr. McMahou, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Judiciary Expenses bill, with the Senate amendments, and on his motion amendments No. 2 and No. 3 (verbal) were concurred in, and amendment No. 1 (axcepting from the provisions of the hill Sec. 3,732 of the Revised Statutes) was non-concurred in.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. McMahon. Cobb, and Mouroe as conferces on the Judicial Expenses bill, and the House adjourned.

SUICIDE.

PITTEBURG, Pa., June 18.—Col. W. W. Logan, prother-in-law of the late Gov. Geary, and Grand Receiver of the Ancient Order of Workmen of Pennsylvania, shot himself in the breast at 7 o'clock this morning, and died in about four hours in great agony. At the time of the shooting, his son, J. Geary Logan, Clerk of the Board of Health, was about to arise from his bed, when he was startled by the re-port of a pistol in the house. His room port of a pistol in the house. His room adjoined that of his father, and, as the pistol shot seemed to have occurred there, he at once made his way into that apartment, where he was confronted with a horrible spectacle. His father was lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and the pistol from which the deadly charge had proceeded was still grasped in his hand. Drs. Stevenson and Perchment were at once summoned, when it was found that the ball had penetrated the left lung just below the heart, producing a fatal wound. Col. Locan was a well-known and highly respected citizen. He served on the staff of his brother-in-law, the late Gov. Geary, during the War, where he was highly estecamed as a gallant soldier. He had been an invalid for several months, and was greatly depressed in spirits, which his friends assign as the cause of the rash act which ended his life.

\*\*EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 18.—Daniel Hank, a brewer, aged 40, of Frankenmuth, was found hanging in a well last night, having suicided. Cause, intemperance.

LORD LOFTUS.

New York, June 18,-Lord Loftus, th newly-appointed Governor of New South Wales, received a number of visitors to-day in his parors at the Hotel Brunswick. His Loraship a ruddy-faced, broad-shouldered, portly gentle man of 62, and the personification of good nature and health. He classifies New York bay and harbor as the finest and most picturesque in the world, having traveled extensively enough to give weight to the assertion. With his two sons, Lord Loftus will depart for Albany on Friday, spend a few days at Niagara on his way West, a few more in Chicago, which he expresses particular interest in seeing, and will then go to Salt Lake City, having great curiosity so see the Mormons in their own country.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.
Sr. PAUL, Minn., June 18.—It appears there
was unnecessary alarm about the reported railwas unnecessary alarm about the reported railroad riot at Tracy, Minn. The Governor wentto the place this afternoon, and press representatives with him give the first intelligible account
of the trouble. It seems about three
hundred laborers, employed on the new Chicago
& Dakota Railroad, struck, and, not being paid,
promptly made some noisy demonstrations, and
the frightened Sheriff called on the Governor
for troops. A company was ordered therefrom
New Ulm, but found no occasion for serious
trouble. The laborers were immediately paid
off, and quiet was restored.

ff, and quiet was restored. EXODUS.

KANNAS | CITT, Mo., June 18.—The Journal will to-morrow publish copious extracts from correspondence in the Executive office at Topeka, Ks., giving an inside view from original letters of public men and leaders smong the colored people of the cotton States in relation to the condition of freedmen and the underlying causes of the exodus, and also the history of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, together with the number and condition of the refugees who have arrived, and the receipts and disbursements of money for their relief.

APPELLATE COURT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
OTTAWA, Ill., June 18.—The Appellate Court OTTAWA, Ill., June 18.—The Appeliate Court of the Second District commonced this morning, at 10 o'clock, Junges Pilisbury and Lacy being present. Owing to the absence of Judge Pleasants the Presiding Judge was not elected. Messrs. E. F. Bull, J. H. Widmer, and D. B. Snow were appointed to examine the class of students, twenty-six in number. The Committee will report to-morrow morning. Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, without transacting further business.

COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

San Francisco, June 18.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom was referred the propositions made to the Chamber by Leon Chaiteau last week, have resolved to give the whole subject a thorough examination. The members of the Committee intimate that, while appreciating the importance of the subject, they are disposed to concur with the views expressed by the Chamber, but desire to give the matter a fair investigation.

Exected Disserted to The Tribuma.

MILWAUKER, June 18.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Wisconsin met in annual session to-day at Bishop's Hall. About 150 delegates are presesent. The proceedings are interesting only to members of the Order, and will therefore not be given in this connection. To-morrow there will be a street parade of the delegates, in which the St. Patrick Society of Whitewater will join.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.
CONCORD, N. H., June 18.—The House and
Senate, in Joint Convention, elected A. B.
Thompson, Secretary of State; Selon A. Carter,
State Treasure; John B. Clark, State Printer.
Henry W. Biair was declared elected United
States Senator.

TEMPERANCE.

Devial Depute to The Pribate

DANVILLE, Ill., June 18.—The Danville Temperance Association, having leased the Vermilion Street Opera-House, will formally dedicate it on the 24th of this monts. Dr. A. J. Jutkins, of Kaskarce, will defiver the opening address, followed by J. H. Rofsteller, of Sterling, Ill.

FOREIGN.

Brown and Weston Still Contending Manfully for

The Record of Both the Best Ever Made. France Insists on the Deposition

of the Egyptian Khedive. Thirty-six Citizens of Odessa Sud-

denly Sent to Archangel. The Simplen Pass Through the Alps Filled with Falling Rock.

Loss of Life by Earthquake in the Island of Sicily. 30170

THE PEDESTRIANS.

PEGGING AWAY.

LONDON, June 18.—At 3 o'clock this morning 140; Harding, 109.: At half-past 9 to-day the score in the pede trian match was: Brown, 252 miles; Weston 240; Bunis, 161; Harding, 109. At that hou Brown and Ennis were walking,-Weston and

has deposited £100 to bind him to match with

PANCHOT,
Buffalo, who won the last match in New York, expresses an intention to challenge the winner, but prefers the match to take place in

of which there is very little, is two to one on Brown, but there is every reason to expect a close race between him and Weston. The latter has astonished everybody by his performance thus far. He looks fresh and is confident, or winning. It is doubtful if Harding will re-appear. Ennis seems good for scoring 450

The score at 4 o'clock was: Brown, 281 miles; Weston, 971 miles; Enois, 180 miles; Harding, 109 miles, Brown dogs Weston as Rowell did O'Leary. London, June 19—5 a. m.—Ennis finally retired at 4:30 o'clock last evening, seeing he had no chance of making the 450 miles, 5 which was necessary to entitle him to a share of the gate money. He was wonderfully well and fresher than on Tuesday, but his feet were blistered the first daylor and feet were blistered.

109 miles and one lap. have both beaten all previous records. The score at 3 o'clock this morning stood: Brown, 318; Weston, 313 miles and one and one-half laps. Two to one on Brown still forthcoming

and festered. Harding also retired after doing

THE OAR.

AND THE CHALLENGE.

Cable Special to N. Y. Herald.

NEW CASTLE, ON-TYNE, June 18.—David Robertson, of New Castle, has issued a challenge to row Elliot, who was recently defeated by Hanlon, after miles straight away race, either at Sarators, Oswero, or Springfield in the United States.

The stakes are placed at £400 a side, and Robertson will allow Elliott £150 for expenses. The Newcastle Journal is named as stakethe date to suit his present engagements. HANLAN.

To the Western Associated Press.
NEWCASTLE, June 18.—The stakes and Sports NawCastle, June 18.—Inc stakes and Sport-men Challenge Cup were nanded to Hanlan, at a social gathering to-day. Hanlan, Ward, of Toronta, and Christopher Barrass signed the usual sureties for the sats custody of the cup. Hanlan said he should, of course, be much pleased if the next challenger consented to come to Torento; but, rather than cause any mis-understanding, he would be nappy to return to

Engiand to row any bons fide challenge of champlouship status. Hanlan's reception in Newcastle, throughout the day, was most enthusiastic. Some thousands of people followed him through the streets, cheering at every step, and awaiting his reappearance whenever he entered a house or shop. The ovation is unprecedented. Hanlan starts for home July 1. starts for home July 1.

RECEPTION PROPOSED.

LONDON, June 18.—Hanlan is expected here soon, and a grand reception is suggested.

PLAINTED'S BOAT.

LONDON. June 18.—Plaisted's boat for the match with Nicholson has been launched and christened Columbia. Plaisted says the boat is the finest be was ever in. Length, thirty-one last beautiful controlled. feet; breadth, eleven and a quarter inches. Plais-ted and Nicholson are both in excellent condiion.

was so confident of the result of the champion-ship match that he prepared, Thursday last, the speech be delivered from the window of the Newcastle Chronicle office Monday.

In regard to the proposition to contest for the sportsmen's cup in America, the Sportsman says: "We feel convinced that the trustees realize that the design of the donors was to pro-mote the best interests of sculling, and that not necessarily in England slone."

GREAT BRITAIN. MARLY POURTERN MILLIONS.

LONDON, June 18.—The will of Baron Liouel de Rothschild disposes of personalty to the

mount of £3,700,000. LONDON, June 18.—Matthew Dickie, trading as David Bowles & Co., cotton-spinner, at Stockport, has failed. Liabilities, 251,400.

London, June 18.—James Addy, colliery proprietor, of Sheffield, has failed. Liabilities, 290,000.

COLLAPSED.

The strike of lumbermen in Sweden has col-

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 18.—The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies will meet in congress to-morrow to revise the articles of the Constitution making Versalles the seat of the Legislature, with a view to the removal of the Cham

ture, with a view to the removal of the Chambers to Paris.

THE ALGERIAN TROUBLE.

VERSAILLES, July 18.—Minister Lepere assured the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the disturbances in Algiers afforded no present cause for anxiety. The House consequently consented to the postponement of the interpellation on the subject one month.

The French commander in Algiers reports his arrival at Medina. Ten chiefs of the rebell tribe endeavored to obtain a suspension of hostilities by faisely representing that the rebell leader had fied. The rebels were warned to surrender him or they would be attacked lastinight.

TIRARD TIRED.

LONDON, June 18.—A correspondent at Paris

LONDON, June 18.—A correspondent at Paris says it is reported that Tirard, Minister of Ag-riculture and Commerce, has tendered his resig-

MEXICO.

MEXICO.
THE REVOLUTION.

GALVESTON, June 18.—The Rose Laredo special says: Negrete's pronunciamiento against Dias has been confirmed. Gov. Dias Gutierres, of San Luis Potosi, has been killed by the revolutionists. All the mails in the interior of Mexico are interrupted.

All the newspapers in Monterey, except the official journs!, have been forced to suspend:

Gen. Trevino is at occided to pronounce soon. Naranjo, in Lampasos, is organizing against Dias.

GERMANY.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Bourse Gaz son to believe that the Government, in reply to an interpellation to be introduced in the Reich-stag Thursday, will state that it has no inter-

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

SATISFACTION WANTED.

MADRID, June 18.—The Government has ordered the prosecution of snergetic measures to obtain satisfaction from San Domingo for the outrage to the Spanish flag in the arrest last winter, and subsequent execution, of two insurgent Dominican Generals who had taken refuge on hoard a Spanish vessel at Puerso Plata.

PUTSALIA. RUSSIA.

ODESSA. June 18.—Numerous arrests were made at daybreak of the 19th inst., including those of some students, professors, and municipal employes. Thirty-six of the prisoners have been sent to Archangel. They are not aware of any offence, except that they EGYPT. THE RESDIVE'S RETIREMENT DEMANDED. LONDON, June 18.—A dispetch from Alexandria reports that, according to intelligence received there from Cairo, the French Cossul-General will proceed in full uniform to the palace to-day to announce that the French Government has decided to insist upon the deposition of the Khudive.

SWITZERLAND. GENEVA, June 18.—A mass of rock, the re-moval of which will take a year, has fallen on

the Mount Simplon road. A temporary passage SICILY. ROME, June 18.—There was a violent earth-quake yesterday near Aci, Sicily. Five villages were almost wholly destroyed. Ten persons were killed and several injured. The inhabit-

inte of the district are fleeing on masse. BUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—The burgler who cobbed the Receiver's office, at Cherson, of

ion roubles were found upon him. PANAMA. NEW YORK, June 18.—News has been received from Panama that the revolution ended Sund

1,500,000 roubles, has been arrested. One mi

ITALY. NOME, June 18.—Cardinal Carete di Trac

BY MAIL

BY MAIL.

GERMAN ITEMS.

BERLIN, June 5.—A Darmstadt paper is assured on trustworthy authority that the Prince of Bulgaria will appear before the Sultan in his Hessian uniform, not in a black frock-coat and fez. Speaking of the Prince's tour among the various European Courts, the Goles asserts that Prince Bismarck, when conferring lately with his Highness, remarked that the union of Bulgarian and Eastern Roumelia was, sooner or later, unavoluable. The grim Chancellor Bismarck is credited here with another saying, when consulted by Lieut Battenberg. saying, when consulted by Lieut. Battenberg as to whether he should accept the profiered crown. "Ceftainly," quoth the Prince, "by all means; it will always be a pleasant reminis-

grown. "Ceffainly." quoth the Prince, "by all meaus; it will always be a pleasant remainscence for you."

In Germany, the Government is of the paternal order, and molds the fortunes and characters of its subjects in a very prominent way; but the spirit or individual enterprise, and of co-operation, too, is grandually expanding. On Sunday a diet of German journalists met at Dresden to discuss the possibility of a sort of newspaper press funds, etc.; while to-day at Brunswick about 1,000 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses assembled (this being the twenty-third annual meeting) to consider educational things in general. The first paper, read by Director Gredner, of Bremes, asked. "How can the school contribute to the elevation of morals and the general welfare?"

—an inquiry all the more necessary in a country where Christianity as understood by Cather is fast expiring. The assembly resolved that religious instruction ought not to be withdrawn from schools if these are to achieve their aim; and protested against the reproach that religious instruction in untional schools is no longer taught with the old German spirit of durt and conscientionness.

Count Arnim, who, it will be remembered, some time sare favored the world with his views on the Culturkamf question in a pamphlet entitled "Quid Facismus Nos?" is said to have leveled another Farthian dart at his powerful rival and perscentor, France Bismanck, in the shape of a critique on the financial policy of the Imperial Chancellor, shortly expected to appear. The Prussian Government has declared its readiness to grant the necessary ground for the erection here of an Imperial House of Parliament; and thus Frince Bismarck may soon have the astisfaction of seeing one more symbol and seal of German unity.

The late visit of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway to England, and his reception by the German Empress, are supposed to have been connected with a desire on the part of his Highness to sue for the hand of her Admirty grand-daughter, Princess Victoria of Baten. Th

The same paper publishes the following account of the bombardment, which was given by the master and corroborated by the efficers of the ship Cosma, who witnessed the whole affects.

the ship Cosma, who witnessed the whole affair:

"On the morning of the 18th of April, at about 9 o'clock, two ships of the Chillan fleet, Biance Encalsda and O'Higgins, appeared off Pisagua Bay. They steamed slowly in, the O'Higgins being about one mile in advance. At about 2:15 the O'Higgins stopped outside of musket range, lowered four boats, manned and armed, which proceeded for the launches moored a short distance from the shore. The Chilians had no sooner planted the Chillan flag upon the first boat than they were fired upon by the Peruvians on the shore, the firs being returned from the boats. While this was going on the Blanco Encalads came up to musket range and begun firing with her large gans. Then the troops, about 300 strong, last their barrecks, and after giving cheers for Peru, began firing on the boats, and heet up the finalisade while running for shelter to a projecting hill outside the town, which they reached in a few minutes, and there hid themselves. That nortion of the force took no further part in the fight. The reached in a few minutes, and there hid themselves. That nortion of the force took no further part in the fight. The O'Higgins also opened fire with her big runs; both ships bombarding the town for I should think about half an hour. If the meantime the boats were returning to their ship, the O'Hargins, fring as they also by retired, many of their men being abot. In one bean the officer was

which the Consular flag was flying. At this time the Consular flag was flying. At this time the Consulate was rall of women and call-dren, who ran there for protection with their raluables. During the Vice-Consul's temporary absence, Mr. Jeffrey, who was left in charge of the Consulate, took refuge in my ship, the Come, and came on board with his wife and family, having only saved what they stood in; his wife and two of his children were bareboaded. Shortly after they had left it, the Consulate took fire, and how many persons perished will never be known. The Chillian men of war bombarded the place I should think for about an bour the second time, during which the fighting between the boats and a few soldiers was joing on, though not with much heart, and in a desultery manner. About moon the boats returned and the firing ceased. The town was then on fire in a down places and the fames were raging furfously, there being unfortunately a strong breeze blowing. By 3 p. m. three-fourths of the place was in fismes, and by midnight was in ashes. The next morning I found in the place the dining-room was, as the Euglish Consulate, the situal of a woman and some oleces of exploded shell; also, after search being made, the remains of another full-grown person ware found in the Consulate. Two women and one child were found killed. All the English ships in the harbor have lost their papers. I have lost the ship's register, with last light offir attached, also ship's articles.

The Captain of the American bark Jannie & Barker, who alse witnessed the affair, corroborates the statements given above, adding: "I notteed that the fire from the Unillan ships was directed particularly against the English Consulate building, over which the English on S. Calboun to fore 500 on the S. of the containing 80 acres, ex

rates the statements given above, stating was directed particularly against the English Vice-Consulate building, over which the English Jack' was flying all the while. I also apapeared to me, from my position in the harbor on board my vessel, that the fire was particularly directed to every fag staff that had a fag on it. From what I saw, I regard the bombardment of Pisaguia by the Chillian ships, without previous notice or warning of any kind to the inhabitants, as barbarous, and contrary to my ideas of the usages of war. During the into bombardment several merchant-ships were hit. Our ship had one rifle-ball in her side from the Chillians, and one shell struck so near as to send a heavy spray on our decks."

A GALLANT SEA-FIGHT.

All the accounts giving any details of the affair off Iquique thus far received have come through Peruvian sources, and cannot, therefore, be supposed to have the least coloring favorable to the Chiliam. It appears that the defense of the Essmeralda was an act of beroism deserving a conspicuous place in the annals of, naval warfare. The Chilian corvette, and old wooden craft of 1,000 tons burden, tolerably well armed, was caught in a little bay, where escape was impossible, by the powerful Peruvian ram Huascar. Here was a situation where a prudent commander would have speedily pulled down his flag; but most herois deeds are performed in defiance of that discretion which is said to be the better part of valor, and Capt. Thomson, of the Famersida, determined to fight his ship to the last. He remaid to surremeter, and opened fire on his hurse that the surremeter, and opened fire on his hurse. determined to aget an amp of the on his huge antagonist. The Huascar declined a fair fight, and running into her adversary, crushed the Esmeralda's wooden wall with a single

Esmeralda's wooden wall, with a single blow from her iron ram and sent her to the bottom. Capt. Thomson, with a shadful of his men, climbed on board the Rusear and were cut down while bravely fighting on the deck of their enemy. The fate of the Esmeralda vividly recalls the shaking of the frigate Cumberland by the Rebel ram Merrimack, in Hampton Roads, in 1862. The parallel between the two events is complete save in two particulars: none of the crew of the Cumberland were able to board their antagonist, and there was no Monitor to avenge next day the loss of the Esmeralda.

The Chillans who went down at their study or wars slaughtered on board the Peruvian ram were slaughtered on board the Esmeralda was smak the spiendid Peruvian armored frigate Independencis ran fast upon a sunken rock and was sbandoned and fired by her own crew. She had separated from the Husars when the latter attacked the convette and had gone in pursuit of the Chilian dispatchboat Covadouga, which, keeping close in short, in shallow water, lured the big irouciad to cell-destruction. The net result of the whole affair, so far as Chili a concerned, is, therefore, the finest and only really formidable cruising ship in the Peruvian nawy,—about equivalent to trading a pawn at chees for an adversary's queen. At the same time the pluckylittle Republicadds a bright pare to navel history.

For the aske of the science of maritime warfare it is a nity the ram and the converte did not have a fair light with their guns; at moderately short range. There is a suspicion smong payal officers the world over that the firsting qualities of heavily armored ships have been greatly oversated, and that they have peculiar weaknesses in action which counterbulance their special defensive advantage, Such a fight would have thrown new light upon the problem, and its details and result would have been studied with inserest by all naval powers. As the contest turned out, nothing new was settled. The power of an iron ram to sink a wooden ship had long ago been demonstra

BEST BUTTER SEVEN CENTS A POUND.

To the Editor of The Typense.

BENTHOLY HOME. NEAR DWISET, III., June 18, 1879.—There is quite a large class of newspaper writers in your city who give us a great amount of valuable unformation / with reference to what we in the country ought to grow. For instance. One wise man tells us that we are producing so much corn and wheat that we ought to turn our attention to more of a diversity of cross. Another tells us that the finest opening now for the farmer is to "seed his farm down and put on cows and make butter." There is millions in it. Well, here is a little conundrum, for the solution of which we will send our photograph.

Commindrum—Why, with pastures so short that cattle have all they can do to live, and with every prospect of short crops, does the best Alderny butter only bring sees cents per pound at the country store? It would be a source of satisfaction for us to know, lift. Editor, what your grocerer has the cheek to charge you for first-class butter this summer? Prowents.

The Hyde Park Hotel A Bankrupt Real-Est

THE COU

with Concealing Judge MoAllister Acc

wn as the Hyde Park ale is to be for cash, and a Victor Machris and oth

Anderson, sued Chascover \$1,000.
Catherine H. Tilford, cohn B. Tilford, decease obert E. Jenkins, Ass C. H. Voorhees, and elay, A. O. Slaughter, and loreclose, three trust-deed

abeth B. Mar es T. Calhoun

Emma Kaske asked for

Carpenter, William Hansh F. J. Sherman, M. W. Gorham, James Broddle, I briel Wahl, Isasc Mevar Taylor, M. A. Hawkes, T. rill, Joseph Lowenbach, Gleason, J. C. Davison, J. Wood, H. L. Hammood, Busby, Harvey Cockell, is Strauss. Hearings will be UNITED STATE George Hazzard commer vesterdsy against Valora Dixon, Jsy Scott, S. C. Somers.

case of the wiston raching this morting.

Judge Biodgett will sale in the order they come of they are submitted.

Judge Drummond will few days to hear the rails with Judge Harlan.

William A. Callender, stamps on medicine bottl william A. Callender, stamps on medicine bott was fined \$50 by Judge B. Judge McAllister's app. the Appellate Court, the the Appellate Court, the succe of the position. The June 24 to choose a Ohteness will be transacted mess will be transacted on On the 7th of July Je chancery cases commence being term Nos. 1 to 1,1

of 1,200 f

got alongside, the ted slowly outward, as on fire in several it nearly succeeded in d off and pulled in firing, being partly he few troops who is the town, at every he boats, as did also a shelter behind the safe and shell, apparatry the town and and child in it, for he small bullets rainings. I could see two allroad wharf firing; from behind rocks clish Consulate. This mition of the O'Hingshot and shell to also took for the rough the Consulate and shell to also took for the rough the Consulate and and the smoke of the firing at the boats. In and the smoke of st. draw the fire of y still, for she rained lish Consulate, over

fish Consulate, over was flying. At this ill of women and enfi-taction with their val-Consul's temporary was left in charge of in my ship, the Costh his wife and family. stood in; his wife were barebeaded, the Consulate took perished will never in of war bombarded about as hour the the fighting between solders was going much beart, and About noon the firing ceased. The flozen places and the day, there being unas blowing. By 3 p. se was in flames, and The next morning 1 ing-room was, at the mil of a woman and shell; also, after aims of another full-d in the Consulate. in the Consulate.
were found killed in the Custom-House, und killed. All the have lost their rehave lost their pa-register, with last is articles."

lean bark Jennie S.

the sfiar, corroboabove, adding: "I

be Chilian ships was

t the English Vicewhich the English
while. I also apsition in the barbor

is fire was particutaff that had a figg
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of any kind to the

and contrary to my ar. During the inst-band contrary to my ar. During the inst-chant-ships were hit, in her side from the struck so near as to lecks." TOHT. any details of the received have come the least coloring It appears that the ras an act of beroism lace in the annals of o tons burden, rht in a little bay, e, by the powerful ore was a situation ander would have ar; but most heroic chance of that disthe better part of of the Eameralda, to the last. He reened fire on his huge declined a fair fight, versary, crushed the ill with a single ne fate of the Esme-inking of the frigate ram Merrimack, in The parallel between e save in two par-of the Cumberland

t down at their guestoard the Peruvian another fashion, how-which the Esmeralda Peruvian armored fast upon a sunken and fired by her own i from the Husacar at the correcte and the Chilian lisparcheeping close in shore, a big ironciad to self-ult of the whole affair, ned, is, therefore, the wooden craft for the midable cruising ship ble cruising ship equivalent to trad-dversary's queen. ttle Republic adds tory. of maritime war-and the corvette did their guns; at moder-is a suspicion among over that the fighting ored ships have been hat they have peculiar which counterbaldefensive advantage, hrown new light upon wer of an iron ram to long ago been demon-lity of a big ironclad to

CENTS A POUND. ought to grow. For tells us that we are telle us that the finest er is to "seed hie farm and make butter." Well, here is a little tion of which we will

th pastures so short an do to live, and with tops, does the best Alcare cents per possed at anid be a source of sat-Mr. Editor, what your to charge you for first Playmoutes.

THE COURTS. The Hyde Park Hotel Ordered Sold at

A Bankrupt Real-Estate Firm Charged with Concealing Assets.

Auction.

Judge McAllister Accepts the Appellate
Judgeship.

Sumerous Petitions for Divorce-Judgments, Minor Suits, Etc.

In the case of Third National Bank, the Reeaver filed a petition yesterday setting out that among the assets of the bank is the property known as the Hyds Park Hotel. The stockholders and Comptroller of the Currency agree that this should be sold at auction, and the Re that this should be sold as auction, and the Receiver asked leave to do so. An order was accordingly entered directing a sale at public auction after giving three weeks' notice in The TRIBURE, Times, Inter-Ocean, and Journal. The sale is to be for cash, and subject to approval by the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Victor Machris and others, for the use of F. A Anderson, sued Charles Boltz yesterday to

recover \$1,000.

Catherine H. Tilford, executrix of the will of John B. Tilford, deceased, filed a bill against Bobert E. Jenkins, Assignee of H. B. Barclay and C. H. Voorhees, and against Annie B. Barand C. H. voornees, and against Anule E. Bar-clay, A. O. Slaughter, and Gwynn Garnett, to foreclose, three truet-deeds for \$12,000 on Lots @ to 57, inclusive, in Block 5 of Reaper Addition in the E. M of the N. W. M of Secs. 30, 39, 14. Charles E. Brett commenced a suit for \$5,000 damages against Theodore Arneld. CIRCUIT COURT.

Celia B. Henagan, administratrix of the estate of Thomas Henagan, deceased, commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, elsiming \$6,000 damages.

Elizabeth B. Marshall filed a bill against Frances T. Calboun and the beirs of the late John S. Calboun to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,500 on the S. 4 of the N. W. 4 of Secs. 4, 36, 14, containing SO acres, except a strip containing 3% acres running across the southeast corner of the tract, and used as a right of way by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

George Heller began a suit to recover \$2,000 damages of Simon Higgins.

Christian Swenson filed a bill vesterday complaining that his wife, Augusta Wilhelmina, deserted him in 1877, leaving a good home and an indulgent husband, and has not since returned. He desires to have ber stay away permanently. Joseph W. Elmore is also anxious to get rid of a wife, and he gives good reasons. He says that in 1870, when he was 19 years old, he was working at a hoter in Watertown, N. Y. There he met a woman named Susannah Brownell, who was more than ten years his senior. After a time she asked him to marry her, but he refused. She then induced him to take a ride with her, and got him so drunk that he did not know anything. When he came to his senses the next day he was in her room, and she claimed him for her husband. He was gnorant of his rights, and, thinking there was no escape, determined to make the best of the scrape. He lived with her the greater part of the time until August, 1873, suffering constantly from her cruelty and threats to kill him, until finally she refused to live with him any longer, and he, bothing loth, came away and left her. And be now asks to have the marriage annulled as having been made without his cansent.

Emma Kaske asked for a divorce from Hugo F. Kaske on the ground of desertion. Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to John Kruse from Sophie Kruse on the ground

BANKRUPTCY. In the case of D. F. Keeney & Co.. a petition was filed yesterday by Horace & Bolles, Michael Kinkel, and A. Scott Maitman, creditors of the bankrupta, setting out that the bankrupts willfully swore falsely to their petition in saying fley had scheduled all their assets; that, in fact, andy have omitted a large amount of assets from the schedules, and have made false statements, and concealed a large amount of their assets. A rule was issued on the members of the firm, D. F. Keener, C. P. Keener, and C. M. Warren, to show cause in twenty days after service of the rule why their discharges should not be set aside.

Petitions for discharge were filed by David Samson, C. A. McLean, H. W. Allen, E. R. E. Carpenter, William Hansbrough, J. M. Sweet,

Samson, C. A. McLean, H. W. Allen, E. R. E. Carpenter, William Hansbrough, J. M. Sweet, F. J. Sherman, M. W. Manning, Hollister & Gorham, James Broddle, Isaac M. Frauk, Gabriel Wahl, Isaac Meyer, Jacob Meyer, H. S. Taylor, M. A. Hawkes, T. T. Prosser, N. F. Merrill, Joseph Lowenbach, L. W. Volk, M. K. Gleason, J. C. Davison, J. S. Eberhart, E. P. Wood, H. L. Hammond, O. A. Bogue, Charles Busby, Harrey Cockell, Isaac Haas, and Jacob Strauss. Hearings will be had July 28.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George Hazzard commenced a suit in frespass yesterday against Valorus A. Seavey, J. H. Diron, Jay Scott, S. C. Swinford, and John Somers.

Diron, Jay Scott, S. C. Swinford, and John Somers.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond will decide the patent case of the Wilson Packing Company vs. Clapp this morning.

Judge Blodgett will take up submitted cases in the order they come on the calendar when they are submitted.

Judge Drummond will go to Madison in a faw days to hear the railroad land-grant cases with Judge Harlan.

William A. Callender, indicted for using stamps on medicine bottles without cancelling, was fined \$50 by Judge Blodgett.

Judge McAllister's appointment as Judge of the Appellate Court, thus showing his acceptance of the position. The new Judges will meet June 3 to choose a Chief Justice, but no business will be transacted until October.

On the 7th of July Judge Moore will call all chancery cases commenced brior to July 1, 1878, being term Nos. 1 to 1,168, inclusive, in which no proceedings have been had since that time. All cases wherein parties do not appear will be dismissed for want of prosecution.

Judge Blodgett will hear the motions for new trial in the case of Golsen, Gregg, and others to-morrow morning.

on the The of ship Junga Monor, will call all consumers of charget years commanded upon to oblight. 1575, bing term Nos. 1 to 1,156, inclusive, in which the case commanded upon to oblight, 1575, bing term Nos. 1 to 1,156, inclusive, in which the case commanded upon to oblight of the case of colors, and the case posses will be displaced for ward of prosecutions.

June Bloggiest will beer the medicons for ever while the case of Golesa, Gragar, and obligate to be supported to the case of Golesa, Gragar, and obligate to be supported to the case of Golesa, Gragar, and obligate to the case of Golesa, Gragar, and Golesa, Gragar, Gragar,

effectually controlled the old pipe-line, and there has been much discrimination, and, according, much disastisfaction among shippers. The netroleum market has been a little unsettled by the completion of the new line, but is to-day recovering itself.

GERMAN NATIONAL

Receiver's Sale of the Real Estate Assets.

Mr. J. M. Flower, Receiver of the German National Bank, acting under the instructions of the Comptroller of the Currency and an order of the United States District Court, sold yesterday, at public anction, at the front door of the Republic-Life Building, all but two pieces of the real estate belonging to the institution, which he is in the process of winding up. The intention was to sell it all, but two pieces stuck on his hands, and the prices at which the others went were, as a general thing, considered remarkably low. Still, real estate isn't booming at this particular time,—as owners, to their sorrow, are too well aware,—and it is their sorrow, are too well aware,—and it is understood to be the Receiver's intention to recommend to the Court the confirmation of the sale of all but three pieces. The terms of the sale were strictly cash, with a 10 per cent deposit paid down by successful bidders, and the property was sold subject to existing liens where there were any. The crowd in attendance was not a very large one, nor was the

ance was not a very large one, nor was the bidding in any way brisk or active.

The first piece offered was Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 2, in Race & Pearson's Subdivision of part of W. 34 of S. E. 34 of Sec. 23, T. 39, R. 13 E., corner of Ogden and Central Park avenue and 147.6 feet on Ogden avenue, with large three-story double house (brick), fine barn, etc., all modern improvements, incumbered for \$7,000. It went to Van H. Higgins at the nominal price of \$250, about sufficient to take care of the equity.

of \$250, about sufficient to take care of the equity.

Lots 23 and east 12 feet of Lot 22, in Block 5, in Vernon Park Addition to Chicago, three marble-front houses, Nos. 37, 39, and 41 Macalister place, fronting Vernon Park, were sold to Juhn Coughlin for \$7,300.

Lot 4, Block 2, in D. S. Lee's Addition to Chicago, Sec. 6, T. 39, R. 14 E., vacant lot on Hoyne street, between North avenue and Ewing place, east front, went to Simeon Strauss for \$500. Lots 5 and 6, same block, went to Peter Rosenberg for \$1,000.

street, between North avenue and Ewing Diac, east front, went to Simeon Strauss for \$500. Lots 53 and 6, same block, went to Peter Rosenberg for \$1.000.

Lots 33, 34, and 35, Block 1, in D. S. Lee's Addition to Chicago, Sec. 6, T. 39, R. 14 E., vacant lots on Hovne street and North avenue, west front, were sold to Simeon Strauss for \$1,200. Lots 87 and 38, same block, were sold to Charles Bodach for \$1,275.

Lots 13 and 14, Block 13, in Hansbrough & Hess' Subdivision of E. ½ of S. W. ½. Sec. 36, T. 40, R. 13, corner of North avenue and boulevard fronting Humboldt Park on the south, 184 feet on North avenue by 175 feet on bouleyard, were sold to Charles R. Steele for \$1,450, and Lot 15, same block, to E. Baggot for \$1,450, and Lot 15, same block, to E. Baggot for \$1,650.

Lot 12, Block 12, Hansbrough & Hess' Subdivision of E. ½ of S. W. ½, Sec. 36, T. 40, R. 13 E., fronting the boulevard between Wabansia and Bloomington streets, Town of Jefferson, sold to Charles R. Steele for \$380.

The north 40 feet of Lot 17, and all of Lots 18 and 19, Elisha Bailey's Subdivision of north 20 acres of the N. E. ½ of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 10, T. 38, R. 14 E., fronting South Park on South Park avenue, 400 feet deep, sold to J. O. Bryant for \$8,600.

Lot 5, Tracy M. Oviatt's Subdivision of Lots 29 to 33 in Doobbins' Subdivision of N. ½ of S. E. ½ of N. E. ½ of Sec. 3, T. 38, R. 14 E., on Forty-first street, third lot east of Champlain avenue, sold to M. Felseothal for \$370.

Lot 5, R. O. Sprogle's Subdivision of Block 4, in Morris et al.'s Subdivision of N. ½ of S. E. ½ of N. E. ½ of Sec. 3, T. 38, R. 14 E., a two-story and basement brick house, 964 West Polk street, sold to H. S. Barney for \$1,540.

Lots 1 to 28, inclusive, Issae Greenebaum's Subdivision of N. 4 acres of E. 10 65-100 acres of W. ½ of S. E. ½ of N. E. inclusive, Issae Greenebaum's Subdivision of N. 2 of S. E. 11, T. 38, R. 13 E., one half (14) fronting Davlin avenue, between Fulton street and Chicago & Northwestern Railway, sold to M. Falsenthal for \$3,770.

Park boulevard and Forty-fourth street, thence north 147 feet on the west line of said boulevard, thence west parallel with the north line of Forty-fourth street to the west line of said tract of land, thence south on the west line of said tract to land, thence south on the west line of said tract to the north line of Forty-fourth street. The parallel with the north line of Forty-fourth street to beginning, sold to Charles R. Steele for \$3,835.

Lot 28 and 10 feet of Lot 29, Block 35, of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. No. 7, in Township No. 39 North, of Range 14 East, having a frontage on Carroll avenue, Chicago, of 60 feet, and a depth of 1234-10 feet, with three two-story frame tenements thereon, sold to John D. Human for \$3,425.

The two unsold pieces were Lots 25 to 36, both inclusive, Fleshman and others' Subdivision of 4½ acres west of Rock Island Railroad, in Sec. 4, T. 38, Range 14 E., twelve lots on Railroad avenue, south front, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets; and Lots 1, 2, and 3, Chapman's new Subdivision of Lots 13 to 19 in Wilson's Subdivision of Block 10, C. T. Subdivision of Sec. 33, 40, 14 E., in the angle of Lincoln avenue and Orchapit street, fronting on each street.

fellow, who had made extensive preparations, was detected in bringing in as many as three at a time, probably from an imperiect understanding of the rules, and he was ruled out of the game early. There were two prizes awarded, the first of half a sovereign being assigned to William Burks, and the second of a crown to John Tulley. The former sank to the ground exhausted at the end of the race, but was quickly restored.

A HURDLE RACE,

a wheelbarrow race, a sack race, and a baby show completed the programme. The three first mentioned did not come off, but the last did, and, without mentioning any names, it may be said that the decision of the Committee was satisfactory to all disinterested parties, if not to the mothers who presented their offspring. However, there were not many to complain, as, on account of the coolness of the weather, babies were somewhat scarce on the grounds.

PETER CROSSLAND,

the champion English walker from Sheffield, and a fair representative of the rural type of Englishmen, gave an exhibition walk of about fifteen minutes' length, much to the admiration of his countrymen who were watching the feat from outside the ropes.

The remainder of the day was spent by the picnickers as best suited their individual tastes, until To'clock, when the train started for the city, arriving a few minutes before 8 with its freight of weary but contented mortals. The Society, while not reaping the amount of benefit which has heretofore rewarded the enterprise of its members, was at least nothing out of pocket, and the treasury was a trifle repleted, to say nothing of the enjoyment afforded by the re-union.

LYNCHING IN NEW MEXICO Poor Barnett is Released from Prison—License to Practice Law.

Apecial Dispatch to the Tribuna.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., June 18.—In the Supreme
Court to-day, Nathan M. Barnett, Supervisor of
Barnett Township, McLean County, who has
been in the Sangamon County Jail since February last, was ordered released from custody.

Leanness to practice law were ordered issued.

The Annual Picnic of His Chicago

English Games and Pastimes Indulged

A PROFITABLE AND ENJOYABLE ONE,

THE ANTICIPATED FUN COMMENCED.

The programme announced that old times would be revived, and the sports of "Merrie England" be brought out in all their old-time vigor and enthusiasm. The managers kept their word, and an immense amount of good-natured enjoyment was produced, which appeared to be heartily appreciated by both participants and spectators.

The exercises commenced with a race for girls under 14 years, with a prize to the winner of an English crown. This race was won by Miss Ada Lewis. Next came a race for boys of the same age, which was won by Master Charles Pease, the same inducement being offered. Then there was a race for single ladies, with a prize of half a crown, won by Miss Kittle Dailey. The same prize was awarded to Mrs. Lydia Clarke in a race for married ladies, and the same again to Miss Kittle Dailey in a champion race, open to the winners of the two previous races.

The next sport on the programme was more exciting, being a race for members of St. George's and sister societies, which was easily won by Joseph E. Wright, of St. George's, the prize awarded being a sovereign. The programme facetiously remarked that "the next would be "A Light-weight RACE"

" A LIGHT-WEIGHT BACE-

THE ANTICIPATED FUN COMMENCED.

I lead in by All. of married as

Disturbance

Admirers.

Day Pleasantly Passed Without Any The annual picnic of St. George's Society oc-curred vesterday at South Chicago. The chilly condition of the atmosphere had a tendency to keep many people at home who have usually attended the anniversary festivities of this As-sociation, and as a consequence the picnic was not marked with the success in point of num-bers that has characterized the efforts of the Society on previous occasions of the kind. Still, there were enough present to render the affair

atically prepared, for about midnight shots were fired in a distant part of the town, and the guard being drawn away the mob at once appeared, broke into the jail, and dragged the two men to the plaza. This plaza is similar to that seen in most Mexican towns, except that it has been modernized by the Americans, and in the centre is a wind pump, the frame work of which was utilized for a scaffold, and the men were at once strung up. Proclamation was then made in English and Spanish that if any one should endeavor to call the lynchers to account the one so offending should suffer the same fate.

When your corresponden arrived on the scene a ghastly spectacle was presented. The faces of the two men, dark by nature, were rendered much darker and were terribly distorted. Barella had on his coat, pants, and boots, while Duezin had on only his pants and a red shirt, which had been nearly torn from, his back in his struggles to escape. When the jail was assaulted he was asleep, not having any fear for his own forfeited life, believing that the patient people would be satisfied with the life of Darella, who was said to have been a desperate character, and to have committed no less than tweive murders.

Since the time of Cortex the Mexicans have been harassed by attacks of tribes of blood-thirsty ludians, and of late years they have been worse harassed by white desperadoes from Colorado, Texas, and Artzona. Violence has begotten violence; crime has been met by crime. The Mexicans have learned how to use the revolver, and the crazy, drunken wretches of the plains who fire off revolvers in crowded houses are supplemented by Mexican bravos who murder without provocation. Immunity is turnished this lawlesaness by the sparse settlements, the long distances between towns, the infrequency of courts, fand the ease with which in this, as in older countries, "Offense's gilded hand oft shoves by justice." Barella was wealthy; his brother was for years the Sheriff of Mesilia County, has immense wealth, and altogether, heretofore, he and everybody appeared to be well satisfied. The management, as usual, was thoroughly efficient, and everything passed off smoothly throughout the day.

The Executive Committee consisted of Measrs. George E. Gooch, Joseph E. Wright, William Spencer, George Braham, and William Baragvanath, and these gentlemen had the entire management of affairs. The Committee had fitted up a sort of private pavillion upon the grounds, where they entertained their friends with eatables and drinkables in a royal manner.

The train left the depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad at 10 o'clock a. m., having about fourteen coaches filled with people, and arrived at the grounds at about 11 o'clock. A train which started at 1p. m. brought one more car-load, and not a few drove out to the grounds in carriages and other vehicles, so that in the afternoon there were probably from 1,000 to 1,500 people in the park.

The exercises up to about 2 p. m. consisted principally in dancing, strolling about the grounds, music, etc., but upon the arrival of the afternoon train the printed programmes were distributed, and

ILLINOIS KU-KLUX. A Beign of Force and Arms at Elizabeth

town.

Beanseille (Ind.) Journal.

From a gentleman who returned yesterday from a trip in Southern Illinois, a Journal reporter gathered a few particulars regarding a serious state of affairs at the little village of Elizabethtown, Ill., back of Cave-in-Rock, and not far from Shawnestown. The entire commu-nity and many parts of the county in which it is bity and many parts of the county in which it is situated have been under a reign of armed force for a week, and fears are entertained of a fatal collision before the excitement subsides. It grows out of an interesting murder case about to be tried. About four years ago a man named Odem was murdered near Elizabethtown, and a neighbor named Logan Belt was arrested charged with the deed. Belt is a wealthy farmer, of considerable influence and strong friends, and the trial of the case has been postponed for one cause and another from year to year, until Odem's friends almost despaired of getting justice. At the last term of the court, to cap the climax of delay, after every other means had been exhausted, Belt made affidavit for a change of venue, and the case, under the law, was transferred to Shawnestown. The trial has been set for to morrow. It has been charged by Odem's friends that as the trial approached, Belt became desperate, and failing in attempts to induce the witnesses to leave peacefully, began to use force. A company of armed men, styling themselves, "Vigilants," provided with shotguns and rifles, sent warning notes to the witnesses, ordering them to leave on pain of death. Odem's friends at once organized a counter force styled "Regulators." to resist the attempt. It is reported that in the neighborhood where the witnesses live the farmers assemble, and a portion work in the field while the remainder situated have been under a reign of armed force witnesses live the farmers assemble, and a por-tion work in the field while the remainder parrol the road to prevent assassination or ab-

Lost week the "Vigilants" rode into town, thirty strong, with guns loaded, and stacked arms in the principal street. There are some thirty members of each company, composed of the most determined men of the county, and if they have a meeting fatal results are anticipated. The community is in a great state of excitement over the matter.

"A LIGHT-WEIGHT BACE—
"A LIGHT-WEIGHT BACE—
"Inche with the solution of the "Iteh-weights" of the Society peeled their coats, vests, and boots, and waded in. After two or three off heats, in which half of the contestants were pushed or fell down and all claimed "foul," the prize of a balf a sovereign was awarded to Mr. William Knox, amid shouts of laughter and applause. The successful competitor was shouldered and lugged through the crowd by his admiring friends.

A nevel and exciting exercise, introduced by Capt. Turtle, consisted in the placing of a large number of egrs upon the ground in rows, fifty yards in laught, the eggs being one yard apart. This was called an "egr-race," and is a rarty in this country. There were five contestants in this, each having a row all to himself, and all the competitors were young men. They were compelled, according to the rules, to bring each egg separately to the goal and denosit it without breaking, and the one who brought in his flity first was to be the winner. This proved the most exciting race of all, and the crowd pressed forward so persistently that the managera, assisted by the police, had their hands full to keep them back. It was estimated that the bringing of the fifty eggs home involved a travel of between two and three miles, and the contestants all showed signs of great wariness. One seemingly very amart young fellow, who had made extensive preparations, was detected in bringing in as many as three at time, probably from an imperfect understand-Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS

DALLOON WANTED-I WANT TO ENGAGE A balloon and seronaut to make an ascension here July 4; no coni gas here. Address immediately, stating terms, GEO. M. CHRISTIAN, Grinnell, Ia. July 4; no coni esa here. Address immediately, stating terms GRO. M. CHRISTIAN, Grinneli, ia.

CATARRH. COLDS, ASTHMA. HAY-FEVER. AND bronchitis cured and prevented by Jaffers' unrivaled light of the control of the c

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. ELEGANT PIANOS AND ORGANS FAR BELOW value Fine tone parlor organs, \$50, \$56, \$65, \$75. Handsome pianoa, square and upright, at \$75, \$100, \$125, \$150, B. T. MAISTIN, 285 and 267 State-et.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT. GRAND PIANOS

GRAND PIANOS

GRAND PIANOS

BURDETT ORGANS

FOR RENT.

CATHERITE OF CONTROL OF CONTRO

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—COTTAGE IN IOWA OR WISCONLess or Neoreska land for household furniture. Room
O'Urfinnial Court Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN
Neckford, with all modere improvements, 12 rooms,
9 lots, bare, foundain, summer-house, conservatory,
etc.; valued at \$12.04, in exchange for dwelling or
manufacturing property. Call or address at once,
FAIRRINGTON & CO., Rooms 58 and 59 Merchant's
Building.

TO EXCHANGE—150 PRET CHOICE PROPERTY
On Michigan-av. for tract of Nebraska land, mitable for sheep farm. Address & 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE FARM LANDS, FAVORAbly located in Illinois, for stock of goods anitable
for country. Address & 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS AND CASH FOR A
value \$5,000. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-51,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SOLITARE DIAvalue \$5,000. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-51,

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SOLITARE DIAvalue price and where to be seen. Address H 37, Tribune office.

MEDICAL
DR KEAR, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSUL-

DR KEAN, 175 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSUL-tation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and fermale diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illus-trated book extant; 55 pages, besuiffully bound; pre-scriptions for all diseases. Price, \$1, postpaid.

D. HARRY HAMMEN, JUSTICE OF THE PRACE.
Charles and conference is and 155 Clark-st.
Charles more security and 155 Clark-st.
Charles more security and best in city: advances at 105, 5 per anam. J. C. 6, PARRY, 150 W. Monros EUSTICAL.

A PIRST TENOS DESIRES POSITION IN CHOIR.

In this column, three times or less. 25 cents per intertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

POR SALE—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHICAGO real estate—I the undersigned. Executor of the estate of the late James B. Murray, of New York, with on Friday, the 20th day of June. A. D. 1872. offer for sale at public anction at the south door of the Courtiouse, on Michigan-st., at the corner of Dearhorn-w. In the City of Chicago, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described wharfong property, located in the North Division of the City of Chicago, at the intersection of the North Branch with the Main Branch of the Chicago River, to wit: Sublots numbered four (4), Evo (5), fix (8), seven (7), eight (8), ten (10), elaves (11), twelve (12), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16) of Lois numbered shree (3), four (4), five (5), and (3), (6), in Block number fourteen (14), in the Original Town of Chicago; together with that part of old East Water-st. vacated, lying west of and adjoining and clayes (11), (6), seven (7), eight (8), ten (10), and clayes (11). water-st. vacated, 191ag west of and adjoining asial Sublots aix (6), seven (7), eight (8), tem (10), and eleven (11).

The property beroby effered for sale has a frontage on the Chicago filver of about three hundred (200) feet.

The property beroby effered for sale has a frontage on the Chicago filver of about the same recently occurred by the firm of Marasates the same recently occurred by the result of per cent of purchase morey in case of any of sale, if per cent can be delivery of deed, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The title to be sold is all the right, title, and interest in sald property held by the late James B. Murray at his decease, and subject to any pretended lien, if any, that the City of Chicago may have by virtue of any pretended mortgage on that part of the premises hereby offered for sale, jving within the limits of old Kast Water-st. vacated, and subject also to any and all leases of said premises or any part thereof expiring May 1, A. B. 1880, or prior to that time. thereof expiring stay 1, and the control of the con

at 44 West Twenty-second-st., in the City of New York.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Executor. etc.
FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ELEGANT
residence No. 428 West Washington-st., near
Ads: stone-front, three stories, basement, and cellar,
four rooms deep, 25 feet wide, thoroughly built with
all modern improvements, including range, furnace,
and gas fixtures: 101 25 by 171 feet, fronts south; house
built in 1871, and occupied only by owner. Will be sold
for just half the price offered and refused in 1872;
terms easy.
Also 30 feet for sale on Warren-av., between Robey
and Hoyne-size only \$800 a foot.

FOR SALE—FRONTING LINCOLN PARK, 64 BY
1008; feet on North av. 88 west of Dearborn-av.
adjoins 20-foot alley (opposite side of alley improved).
The 20 feet next east of this low will also be kept vacant, thus giving the light and view of 34 feet frontact; French flats here will yield a fine income; price
low; terms etay.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN. 230K115 ON BOUTHwest corner franklin and Centre-siz. opposite the
main entrance of Lincoln Park. Street cars on both
sides of the property. Suitable for a first-class beergarden or a block of fine residences. Price \$18,500.
Inquire of JACUB WELL, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO-STORY AND POR SALR—AT A BARGAIN—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house and let on Division-st. opposite Ciybourn-ax.: lot on Wells, second north of Olio-st.; lot on Ciybourn-av., hear Larrabee-st. SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-ON WABASH-AV., TWO-STORY
Phouse with brick basement, 12 rooms and barn and
tot 25x180; if sold immediately can be bought at a decided bargain. J. H. KEELER, 168 Clark-st. cided bargain. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark. R.

POR SALE-THIRTY FRET ON LASALLE-ST.,
between Indiana and Illinois-sts., east front; very
low price if taken at once. B. A. ULRICH front basement 69 Washington-st.

POR SALE-FINE CORNER ON WEST ADAMSst., 85 feet south front. east of Western-av., only
575 a foot. C. F. MARSH. Room 17. 30 LaSalle-st.

TOR SALE—FORCED SALES FOR CASH—TO SAVE
The owners from total loss by the foreclosure of mortgages, 1 offer for wale a number of choice improved
farms of from 80 to 500 acres each; good, rich farming
land with buildings and orchards, located from 3 to 18
miles of Crown Point, the county-seat of Lake County,
Indiana, 40 miles southeast and only two hours' ride of
the City of Chicago by the P. C. & St. L. E. R. W. A.
CLARK, Crown Point, Indiana. PASSA, Grown Point, Indiana.

FOR SALE—S100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free: abstract free; radiroad lare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5. FOR SALE—CURNER LOTS ON FIFTY-SEVENTH

F. St., near South Park depot: great bargain, lon
time, and low interest. B. A. ULRICH, front base
ment 59 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ADJOINING THI
city limits, only \$400 per scre. Address #43, Trib

BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD BUSINESS OPENING—510,000 WILL buy an established ready-made clothing and tail oring business in one of the most prosperous growing towns in the Morthwest; no old stock; business netting a profit of 25 per cast over all expenses; reason for sell ing, present owner has larger business interests that require his whole attention; investigation will satisfy any intelligent man that the opening is a good one. Address, with references, BUSINESS, care Tribune office. dress, with references, BUSINESS, care Tribune office.

DAKERY FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR A BAker; fine location; splendid oven. Address H 21,
Tribune office.

POR SALE—NEW STEAM SFINGLE-MILL, WITH
S10 acres fine timber, located on railroad in Newwaygo County, Michigan: capacity, 120,000 shingles per
day, Satisfactory reasons given for selling; a bargain
to the right party. Terms, \$2,000 cash; balance one
year secured. WM. A. PHELPS, Whiteball, Mich. FOR SALE—GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS STORE well-located. South Side, clean stock. Can be ha at a bargain if taken at once. H 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE ONR OF THE BEST RESTAURANT I stands in the city, doing a fine business; only reason for seiling being sickness; rooms in connection; payabout \$80 per menth more than the entire rent of building till require about \$3.00 cash, balance on essiterms. Address H 14, Tribune office. I WANT A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH \$2,500 IN cash to take half interest in a business that pays \$6,000. No one but a man who means business need answer; a young man preferred; a man in 2 rout of the city can fill the position. Address H 12, Tribune office. WANTED-A MAN TO ASSIST IN A LIGHT MAN-

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In this column, three lines or test, 25 cents ser insertien. Each additional line, 10 cents.

DERSONAL—THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK. PORTERROUSE.

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T Apply at 31 North State-st.

HAVE UPLAND PASTURAGE FOR A FEW horses living water. In city Mondays. Address H. C. MIDDOUGH, Clarendon Hills. II.

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WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIDE-SPRING OPEN buggy in exchange for a first-class top buggy. 200 South Canal-st.

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South Size.

17 East HARRISON-ST., NEAR LAKE FRONT-Newly furnished roums, with board, at reasons-ble raises.

20 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—TWO NICE ROOMS for gentlemen or lady, with good board. Terms reasonable.

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WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Paimer House—The most desirable part of the city for transienia, \$1.50 per day.

CALL AT ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING FOR the information regarding strictly first class rooms and boarding piaces in the very best city and sub-turban locations; we are agenting strictly first class rooms and boarding piaces in the very best city and sub-turban locations; we are agenting the best and deal with reliable people only.

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615 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone. \$30.

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120 Secies 27, 2-mory and opening.
Improvements, 285,
Se4 Fulton-st., 116-story frame.
Rooms for families acritiwest corner Sangamen and
Fulton-sta., 28 to 312,
Rooms for families at 783 and 784 Carroll-sv.; also Second floor corner Polk and Western-av., 28, Flast corner Sedey-av. and Madison-st., 6 rooms Cottage on Shober-st., near North-av., 29 per m

TO RENT—110 OAKLEY AND SEE MONROE-STS., stone-fronts, with disting-room and kitchen on parior floor; gas Extures, farmace; very desirable. H. POTWIN, 120 Washington; st., Room 44.

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South Side.

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LaSalle-st.:
44 Vincenses-av., 3-story and basement stone front.
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TO RENT-840 PER MONTH, A WELL-FURNISHed cottage; two pariers, three bedrooms, diningroom, kitches, storeroom, bath, and closest. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT-see MICHIGAN-AV., 4-STORY BRICK
with modern improvements. C. GILBERT
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Side; pariors, disting-room, kitches, sleepingroom or first floor; large for, barn, etc.; excellent
neighborhood, and in complete order; rent low to good
party. Inquire at 78 Bandolph-st., or 1281 Indiana-av.
JOHN COVERT. TO RENT - 230 FER MONTH-FINE MARKLE Troat house, 1455 Prairie-av. Inquire 133 Dear-

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Suburban property on the North Shore.
At South Evanston—Two 3-story frame houses; will be put in good condition and rented at low rates.
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TO BENT-FLATS. North Side. TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, BOOM 16,

TO RENT\_BOOMS. West Side.

TO RENT-288 LAPLIN-ST. - FOUR NICE ROOMS, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, to man and wife, \$10.00; surroundings good.

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West Madison-st., \$20.50; No. 146 Aberdeen-st.;
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also a number of other houses and flats. GOODRIDG E
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North Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, HOT WATER gas, bath, brick house, 10 minutes walk from Post Office. 288 Rast Eric-st., near State, TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with bath, at 250 Indiana-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE 94 WEST MADISON-ST. AP-

TO RENT-TWO TWO-STORY BRICK STORES,
with or without flats above. Not. 53 and 55 Blue
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foor at 68 Lake-st., connected with elevator; price
low. Ruttan Manufacturing Company.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT.

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\$500 and upwands Loaned on Farm and city property; farm mortgages for sale. J. M. OLIVER, Room 38, 97 Clark-st.

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A LIBERAL REWARD GIVEN FOR HETURN OF papers with the ware deposited in safe on Ogden-av. The control owner. Return to 281 Laffin-si. No questions saked.

FOUND—\$10. OWNER CAN GET IT BY CALLINGS ON THE NIGHT.

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L Denot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, a Rastis leather purse, containing a commentation blokes, the leather will return the purse, containing memory. If the finder will return the purse, containing the saked.

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L Denot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, a Rastis leather purse, containing the saked.

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CLARENCE HOURS AND WHATELOW Rease—Bands and the rease of the season of t

WANTED MALE BELP.

In the column, three lines by last, 25 cents per
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One a fitter and one a floorman; must be suber and steady; will pay 85 per day and steady job to first-class workmen. Address WM. BLEWETT, Denver, Col. WANTED GOOD CROMPTON WEAVERS. AD dress HANOVER WOOLEN MILLS, Hanover, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. J. W. WHITE, Agent. ison-si.

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H 19, Tribune office.

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Transing carbonic acid gas machine; must bring
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Miscellameous.

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AMES CO. S. 137 Laballe-st., Chicago. WANTED-CANVASERA. STREET MEN. AUG Lioneers, merchasts and all to sell my filaminated dial stem-winding watch; can see the time in the dark best selling watch us; nample by mail, post-paid, 87; try them. G. M. LININGTON, 45 and 67 Jackson-b. WANTED JANITOR FOR BUILDING, ONE THAT knows something about calcimining, painting, carpenier work, and piumbing; \$15 per mossis. H 15. Tribune office.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework, at 343 West Congress 43. References

required.

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WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO boarding-honse work. 91 West Jackson-at. 1 good wages paid to a good girl.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID. DINING-BOOM girl, and dishwasher, this morning at Traders' Hotel, 70 Randolph-st.

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WANTED-WET NURSE. ADDRESS H 4. TRIB-une office, stating where can be seen.

WANTED-A NURSE-GIRL, WILLING TO GO.
North LaSalle-st. WANTED-A NURSE-GIRL, 13 OR 15 YEARS old, to take care of children. Apply at 778 West

WANTED-A REALTHY WET-NURSE. APPLY to Dr. E. SCHMIDT, Room 6, 125 State-st., be-WANTED-A TOUNG, CHILDLESS WIDOWER wants young, handsome, virtuous housekeeper.
Address H 51, Tribune office.

WANTED-BINDERY GIRLS, AT "LEGAL Nurs," et Dearborn-st.
WANTED-FIVE LADIES TO OPRRATE PROF.
Rice's labor-saving books and charte: handsome income to carnest parties. Office, Ne State-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR Commission house for the trade of Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas. Address TEXAS, Tribune.

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Coach mem. Tenameters. Co.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD MAR AS coachman and pardener in a private farsily; has had many years experience; parfectly understands the care of horses and gardea-work; sirst-class city reference given. Address 46, Tribuse office.

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### The Tribune.

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Tanders's street, between Clark and Laksagement of the Madison-Square Theatre :

"Aftermath; or, Won at Last."

Baverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe.
of the Tony Pastor Troupe. Variety per

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879.

The Legislative bill was passed in both Houses of Congress yesterday, and now goes to the President for his signature, which it will undoubtedly receive, since the olitical legislation which it formerly con-uned has been transferred to the Little

The Workingmen's party of San Prancisco ave nominated as their candidate for Mayor the Rev. Isaac S. KALLOCK, paster of th eputation for repeated violeventh Commandment.

The Confederate repudiationists in the Ine Confederate repudiationists in the Louisiana Constitutional Convention have been foiled in their attempt to bring further calamities upon their unfortunate State, and were vestorday compelled to satisfy their wrath against the National Government by the harmless emechant of an organic law giving artificial limbs for life to all citizens who puffered amountailing public to all citizens who suffered amputations while in the service of the Confederate Rebellion.

Groups REYNOLDS, the Utah polygamist, recently sentenced to two years imprison-ment for having more than one wife, is on his way to the Penitentiary at Detroit, havrrived at Omaha yesterday from Salt He is said to have given up all exion and to be resigned to a protracted ion. By the time he emerges into publicity and freedom the peculiar institu-tion for which he suffers ought to be abolished from the United States forever,

Lord Lorros, who is represented as more of a Mas Harkoway than a cold-blooded aristocrat, was yesterday domiciled in the Hotel Brunswick, New York City. The

There is an opening in Breathitt County, Kentucky, for a small detail of the 100,000 man who are constantly under arms by the editor of the Courier-Journal. Word has been sent by the backwoods desperadoes to Gov. McCanany that they will make it their especial business to exterminate any militia that may be sent to that region as a support to the authorities in the trials about to take place. If Mr. Wattrason will kindly withdraw his attention from crime in Ohio long enough to take into consideration the situation in Breathitt County he can be of immediate service to the cause of law and order.

stubbornness of the Khedive, and the un-ceremonious manner in which that profligate potentate has been sat down upon whenever he grew too obstreperous to be tolerated, have pointed plainly to the probability that the Khedive would be compelled to step down and out. It is now stated in a cable dispatch that the French Consul-General will proceed in uniform to the palace at Caire and give notice of the intention of the French Government to make a formal de-mand upon the Sultan for the summary re-moval of the Khedive.

Bourbons repeat again and again their attempts to override a compact and powerful minority ied by men who are masters of parliamentary strategy, and who resort to filibustaring only to protect their rights. The Democrats seem to be unable to comprehend the idea that the fairest way is the shortest way, and even violate a distinct understanding when it stands in the way of suppressing debete on the Republican side. They did this yesterday in the case of the bill to prevent officers and employes of the Government from contributing ployes of the Government from contributing money for political purposes. It was the understanding that Gan. GARPIELD was to have a chance to reply to the protracted bar-angue of McLinn on Tuesday, and when this privilege was refused the Republicans resented the unfairness by depriving the House of a quorum. These repeated infringements upon the rights of the minority, and the filibustering that invariably follows, are in a small way samples of the enormous fatulty displayed in the repeated passage of bills certain to be vetoed.

It is very evident that the Democrats in Congress are looking about for the easiest and least humiliating escape from the false position they have taken with regard to the appropriations. Every day's dispatches from Washington outline some new device for covering their retreat. The latest proposition is that Congress shall adopt a resolution fixing a day for final adjournment without first acting upon the veto of the Little Judi-cial bill, as if it were really the intention to leave the judicial expenses unprovided for; that having done this, and on the very eve of actual adjournment, a resolution shall be passed continuing this year's appropriations for the Courts and omitting the restrictive clause of the Judicial bill. Such a resolution, of course, would be approved by the President, and the managing men of the Democratic party would congratulate them-selves that they had been able to sneak out of "the last ditch" where they originally

proposed to die.

The Democratic party will not dare to assume the responsibility of closing up the United States Courts all over the country merely for the purpose of undermining the Election laws, for the repeal of which they could not muster the necessary constitu tional majority. Chicago has now a fore-taste of what the abandonment of the Courts would impose upon the people. The last appropriation was insufficient to last out the entere fiscal year, which ends the first of next month, and on this account Judge BLODGETT has just been obliged to dismiss the petit jury in his Court, leaving severa important cases untried. The embarrass-ment occasioned by the premature exhaustion of the appropriations will be temporary only, and comparatively insignificant, if appropriations for the new year be voted; but, if the appropriations be withheld for the coming year, then the Courts must close their doors, and the vast and varied interests, public and private, which must be adjudicated in the United

States Courts will suffer in proportion to their dimensions and urgency. The lawyers who practice before those Courts and the litigants who appeal to them include Democrais as well as Republicans, and every Democratic Congressman who should assist in the work of closing these Courts would be confronted by aggrieved Democratic con-stituents who would be as indignant as any iblicans, and who would gladly assist in

Republicans, and who would gladly assist in the punishment of the men who had thus betrayed them. It may be that a majority of the Democratic Congressmen would not be deterred from carrying out their threat by any consideration of the public interests, but they will recede before the threat of defeat for re-election which their own party would carry out in case they should proceed. If Congress were to adjourn without providing for the expenses of the United States Courts, the majority responsible for that action would be in much the same position as the salary grab Congressmen, inasmuch as they have already provided for their own salaries. They would not be able to explain to their constituents why they had applied the starving-out process to the Courts alone, nor why they had exempted themselves from the sacrifice. They would subject themselves to popular contempt by that sort of heroism which should place the burden upon a help-less but most useful branch of the Government while providing for their own subsistance. They could not tell how the closing of the Courts was to punish the President for his refusal to surrender his constitutional prerogative, nor why the officers of the Judicial branch of the Government should not be paid as well as members and employes of the Legislative branch. The United States Courts are more useful to the American people than the United States Congress, and any, attempt of the latitar to starve out the former after grabbing their own salaries would be resented as equally mean and dastardly with after grabbing their own salaries would be resented as equally mean and dastardly with the back-pay, which was universally con-

the back-pay, which was universally condemned.

The whole trouble with the Democratic starving-out scheme is that it was founded upon a false theory. The early attempts to justify it in both the Senate and House speeches were based upon a far-fatched and unwarranted parallel between the American system and a monarchical system of government. It was falsely assumed that this country belongs to the President of the United States in the same sense that a European country may be said to belong to a King or an Emperor, and that the American people are subordinate to their Ohief Magistrate as the subjects of a monarchy are subordinate to their suler. Arguing from this premise, the conclusion was reached that the President must be compelled to submit to legislative dictation by cutting off the supplies of his Government. But the Democrate, as they have proceeded, have learned that it is not his (the President's) nor its (the Gongress') Government, but the people's Government, and that an effort to punish the President by withholding supplies would practically result in punishing the people, who are superior to Congress and the President, and who would speadily take measures to protect themselves against such insolence. The proposition to close the Courts as a means for the punishment of the President, which is "the last ditch," is the reduction of absorption, and the Damocrate must abundon it to save themselves from public ridicule as well as from public resontment.

While the Damocrate will probably decide to vote the necessary supplies for the Courts as well as the other branches of the public service before adjournment, this tardy submission to the popular demand will not release them from an accountability that will

re for the extra expense of the extra on, in making threats that they did not dare to put into execution. They will be called upon to justify the action of the Democrats in the last Congress in refusing to agree to the appropriations, and of the present Congress in the effort to intimidate the President into a surrender of his constitutional power. The desire to get rid of the Government supervision of to get rid of the Government supervision of Congressional elections, authorized by the Constitution and necessary to protect the ballot-box against the fraud and violence tolerated by the local Governments in several sections of the country, will searcely be accepted as a sufficient excuse. The purpose was infamous, in the first place, and the fact that it was finally abandoned only under the apprehension that further effort in the same direction would result in partisan discounter and other the Description that in partisan discounter and the control of the present of t aster excludes the Democrats from the im-munity which the public usually and properly extends to those who promptly and voluntarily make amend for errors of judg-ment. The only consolation which Demo-crats can find in the situation is similar to that extended to the boy who had been fool-ing around the hind legs of a jackass,—that he might not be so good-looking in the future, but he would know more.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BOULEVARD The vote in the Council on Monday evening, which resulted in another postponement of the Michigan avenue boulevard project, was probably due in the main to statements made by Ald. CULLEBTON, who led the dogin-the-manger opposition which the West Side Aldermen are making to a matter that concerns only the South Division. These statements were as follows: (1) That \$400,-000 lies idle in the hands of the South Park Commissioners, which was collected from the property along the Western avenue boulevard, and that the Commissioners might similarly collect and hold money assessed upon Michigan avenue property, instead of making the improvement; (2) that the city at large would be obliged to pay for the interactions and the property. for the intersections, and its proportion of the street fronting on Lake Park, thu compelling the taxpayers of the West Side residents of the South Division.

The first statement was absolutely incor-rect, and the second wholly unfair and mis-

As a matter of fact, reported by the Trea arer of the South Park Board and confirmed by the Commissioners, the Board has less than \$300,000 on hand, all told, which, with the secretion from tax-collections in the meantime, will barely suffice to meet the obigations of the Board which mature July 1. The whole amount of money expended on Western avenue boulevard is less than \$50,000, and 82 per cent of that amount, as well as the same proportion of all expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of South Park and its boulevards, is contribated by taxes levied in the South Division of he city. Hence Mr. Cullebron was totally alsinformed in regard to the Western avenue case, and had no warrant for concluding that the South Park Board would first colect the money from Michigan avenue property-owners to improve the street and then neglect to make the improvement.

The assertion that the West Division will

be unfairly taxed to pay a proportion of the city's cost for improving the intersections was an exhibition of very small sections neanness. Doesn't Ald. CULLEBRON know that one-half of all the city taxes is paid by the South Division, while the West Division pays only about two-sixths, and the North Division about one-sixth? But, as the West Division has more than one-half of the entire population, it naturally draws considerably more from the General Tax-Fund than it contributes thereto. To every police-station, engine-house, and school-house, and for every intersection of pavement, every foot of sewerage, and every extension of water-pipe in the West Division,—in one word, for all the benefits of City Government enjoyed by the West Division,—the taxpayers of the South Division contribute nearly twice as much as the actual beneficiaries thereof in the West Division. Isn't it rather low, under these circumstances, for any West Side Alderman to object to the Michigan avenue boulevard, because a very small proportion of the cost of paving the intersections may fall upon the taxpayers of the West Division?

If Ald. CULLERTON made his objections to this scheme in good faith last Monday night, and if the West Side Aldermen voted with him in good faith, they will withdraw their

and if the West Side Aldermen voted with him in good faith, they will withdraw their opposition now that its injustice has been so clearly set forth. But if this opposition was founded in sectional spite rather than upon misinformation, which we are not yet willing to believe, the fact will appear from a con-tinuation of such opposition in spite of its

THE WAR AGAINST POLYGAMY.

Mrs. ANN ELIZA YOUNG, whose relations to the late head of the Mormon Church and whose experience as a victim of polygamy are well known to the public, has addressed a letter to the President protesting against, the extension of a pardon to George Rev. Nours, the Mormon bigamist, who has just been convicted by the United States suthorties in Utah and sentenced to fine and letter is strong, pointed, and well written.
The argument which she makes why Executive elemency should not be extended is unanswerable. The sentiments of the let-

pure woman in the country.

The first point which Mrs. Young makes is that the pardon of REXNOLDS will be a substantial victory for the Mormons over the stantial victory for the Mormons over the Government. They have always been defiant towards the Government, and after the law was passed forbidding polygamy they showed their undisguised contempt for it by entering into polygamous alliances more frequently and generally than ever before. "I assert," says Mrs. Youne, "with all due respect, that if you parden this man, you might as well withdraw every United States official in Utah, and give the Territory over to Mormon rule—and rule. I sincerely believe that such a course will render it useless to make any further attempts under the forms of law to redeem Utah from her sin and misary." There can be no question but that Mrs. Young is correct in her assertion, and that the pardon of Raymons will be the first step not only towards further violations of the law, but ultimately towards open and dangerous resistance to the Government. Another strong point made by Mrs. Young is that the women of Utah are in a condition of slavery, and are not only dayes to the last of the Mordian. They minister to his lust, and they perform his menial duties, and the outcome of this debasing practice is only sin, and misery, and madness. It intensides the moral hideousness of polygamy that those who practice it are not sincers in it. The plea of religious sincerity is a blind. As Mrs. Young says in her protest, "They are inspired by motives of unmixed wicked-ness." Even if they were sincere, it would offer no excuse for so gigantic a crime agains public morality and decency.

The protest of this woman, who knows th

evils of polygamy from long and terrible ex-perience, and who has fought the evil so

bravely during the past six years, should

have convincing weight with the President His first duty is to throw the petition of GEORGE Q. CANNON and his 80,000 associates into the waste-basket, and not only refuse to interfere with the operation the sentence of the Court, but to order it to proceed without delay to the trial and conviction of every other Mormon who has contracted polygamous alliances since the notice was served upon them to quit by the passage of the law of 1862, which has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court. The case of RETNOLDS was a test one. He was fairly tried under the law and convicted, in the midst of a hostile community. To accomplish this result required remarkable moral courage upon the part of the law offi-cers. The sentiment of the community in which they performed their functions was against them, and it manifested itself in aggravating social persecution in a thousand petty, but none the less unpleasant, forms of ostracism, in constant acts of malice which could not be reached by law, and in open and undisguised threats of assassination The President cannot now afford to deser these men who have so courag formed their duty. He is bound to stand by them, and to give them the heartiest physical and moral support in carrying out the pro-visions of the law against all the rest of the Mormons who have violated it since notice was served upon them, or who shall violate it in the future. Having gone into the fight, it is too late to retire. There is neither same nor reason in punishing one man and leaving the others who are guilty of the same offense to go unpun ished. He owes it to the Court which has done its duty in the premises, to the public sentiment of the country which demands that polygamy shall be put down at forced, and to the ignorant and deluded women of Utah who are the victims of these wretches, not only to treat this Mormon petition as an insult to the Judiciary and Executive Departments, but to press these prosecutions until every violator of the law is punished, and the Mormons are taught that they can no longer violate the laws of the country without penalty. If he does not do this, if he grants a pardon to REY-NOLDS, it will be useless to attempt to en-force law hereafter in that wretched Terri-

THE STRIKE AT FALL RIVER.

tory. There never was a better time to

strike at polygamy than now. If it is not

lone, it opens the way to the accomplish-

ment of the Mormon policy, namely: the admission of Utah as a State under Demo

cratic auspices, and the extension of Mo-

State-Sovereignty.

monism under the Democratic doctrine of

The spinners employed at Fall River, Mass., have given notice to the print-cotton millowners of that city that on and after June 26 they will suspend work unless there be an advance of 15 per cent in the wages now volves the suspension of work by all other persons employed in the mills, the whole body thus to be deprived of work numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. The fact leading to this proposed strike may be briefly stated as follows:

Prior to April, 1878, the print-cotton manu-facturers at Fall River had been carrying on business at what proved to have been a loss. The result was that a number of mills were forced into bankruptcy, their debts consum-ing all their capital and property, and these mills are now operated by their creditors. |The actual loss of these mills was as follows:
| Border City . \$1,000,000 Fall River . . . \$ 200,000 Sagamore . . . 700,000 Montaup . . . . 250,000 Union . . . . 800,000 American . . 1,000,000 Tecumisch . . . . 400,000 Robeson . . . 156,000 Total . . . \$4,506,000

loss suffered a loss of 33 per cent of their property. Operating under the rate of wages, etc., then paid, eight mills were re-duced to a total loss, and the other mills sustained a partial loss, exceeding perhaps that involved in the total failure of the that involved in the total failure of the others. This would aggregate an actual loss up to that date of \$9,000,000,—lost forever. This loss was borne exclusively by the owners and stockholders in these cotton mills, the operatives not sharing any part of it. Unable to continue business at that rate, the wages of the spinners were reduced 15 per cent, it being promised that should the trade so revive that the employers could afford to do

being promised that should the trade so re-vive that the employers could afford to do so the wages should be restored. In the noise given by the spinners the following statement is made:

"The state of the market is favorable to us, for at the present time there are only 650,000 pieces of print cloths on hand, while at the correspond-ing period last year there were 1,944,000 pieces. Cloth was selling at that time for 3% cents per

of print cloths on hand, while at the corresponding period last year there were 1, 944,000 pieces. Cloth was selling at that time for 3% cents per yard, while at the present time 4% cents per yard is being asked for the same kind. The export trade continues on the increase, and the time never looked more opportune than the present for backing up the justice of our demand by united and determined action."

That the export trade has increased is due to the fact that the cost of production has been reduced to a point admitting the export of American cloth to be sold in competition with foreign-made goods. Had there been no reduction in April, 1878, in the cost of producing the cloth, then it could not have been exported and sold except at a loss, as had been previously the case, and the manufacture for export would have been reduced instead of increased. The price at which American cloth can be exported and sold is of necessity controlled by the prices ruling in foreign countries, and unless the American manufacturer can sell as low or lower than the British, then he cannot export at all except at a loss. Warned by the loss of \$9,000,000 in trying to sell at a loss, the manufacturers were compelled to reduce the cost of production or stop producing altogether.

It is now alleged that the selling price of

gether.

It is now alleged that the selling price of cloth has advanced more than 15 per cent, and that the wages paid in April, 1878, should be restored, and notice is given that unless and until this he done there shall be no more cotton cloth made in Fall River.

We published some days ago a report made by an American of the operations of the system of conciliation and arbitration so long and so successfully practiced in England, and if there ever were 5 case in which a resort to arbitration was demanded by the circumstances before a resort to force, this case

are no more to him than squaws to the In-dian. They minister to his lust, and they an immediate investigation. A Board should each mill, an equal number of work-men and of owners, each class elect-ing its own representatives. To these men should be exhibited a statement of the actual facts,—the transactions since the reduction of wages in April, 1878, the outlay for expenses, the income from sales, and of the profits and the losses. If the selling prices of cotton be advanced, how

long has the advance been in operation, and long has the advance been in operation, and what the promise of permanency? What are the prices elsewhere against which the American goods have to compete? If at the rate of wages paid prior to April, 1878, the cloth could not be produced except at a loss, and if under the reduced wages the cloth has been produced and sold at a profit, how great has been the profit; and will the restoration of the 15 per cent, or any portion of it leave the employers any profit, and of it, leave the employers any profit, and how much? Unless the cotton can be sold now for only 15 per cent more than in April of last year, then the restoration of the 15 per cent in wages will leave the manufacturers precisely where they were at that time, producing at a loss. All these matters are susceptible of proof of direct evidence, and, unless the purpose be to force the return of wages, whether the employers can afford to do so on not, then there should be no difficulty in reaching an intelligent and rational conclusion as to what would be a fair and reason

able rate of wages. The pay-rolls of these print-cloth mills now foot up \$810,000 a month. That is the sum paid directly to the operatives; but the loss will not be confined to the mere operatives employed, but will extend to almost every person engaged in any kind of business in that city. It will not reduce the cost of living, or the daily expenditures for the support of the families of all involved; all these expenditures must go ou, and be represented by debt to be paid out of future earnings. But in the meantime this amount

of monthly wages will cease.

It is an indisputable fact that the owners of the print-cloth mills will not advance the wages, unless they can afford to do so; the experiment of running the mills at a loss has been too recent and too costly to be repeated. Why not, then, before there is an appeal to trous war,-try reason, and have an intelligent and comprehensive examination of the facts? Better do that before than after a three months' loss of wages and a three months' sus-pension of work. "Is not reason better than rute force" in the examination of a mermatter of dollars and cents? Is it not better to try to reach a satisfactory conclusion of wh is just and equitable before expending and wasting a million or more of dollars than being compelled to have such arrangemen

It will be well for the workmen in Chicago and the Northwest who may be contemplating a strike for eight hours as the measure of a day's work to exercise not only the prudent course of counting the cost, but of trying the policy of reason, of argument, and of ascertaining facts before resorting to force or civil war. No employer will ever refuse ust and equitable wages when it is profitable to him to pay them. Whenever an em-ployer can make a profit on labor, he will not only pay the wages, but also increase the number of his workmen; the increase in the number employed increases the wages of labor in accordance with the law of demand. But when labor ceases to be profitable, whether from the rate of wages or otherwise, then employers will not engage it, finding it a less loss to stop production than inding it a less loss to stop production than to produce at a loss. A careful, candid investigation of the facts by an amicable arbitration on the part of employers and employed is the rational mode of proceeding, rather than a senseless, idictic resort to force. The exercise of a little reason is cheaper and more satisfactory in the end than blows, followed by the consequences, and then a resort to conciliation and arbitration.

Mr. SMALLEY has written several interesting letters to the New York Tribune in regard to the performances of the Comedie Francais company in London. The first play presented by the company was of course one of MOLIKER'S,—"Le Misanthrope." "Before it was all over," Mr. SMALLEY writes, "a part of the audience was too plainly bored." Mile. Bershiashd's appearance in the second act of "Phedre," on the same evening, was much more successful, though Raches is an author far less sympathetic to the English mind than MOLIKES, and less familiar. The secret of this success must be sought, says Mr. SMALLEY, in BERKHARDY'S rendering of the part, rather than in the poet's verse. "It was plain enough that she had easily transferred her empire from Paris to

The French Government reduced the rate of postage on letters from five to three cents a year ago, and also made a large reduction on newspaper postage and telegraph rates, with the result here stated in a Paris paper:

the result here stated in a Paris paper:

The reduced postal rates adopted on the let ef.
May, 1878, have caused a decrease on the year of
17,085,000 francs in the raceints, but the telegraph
rates, though also reduced, have yielded an increase of 3,198,000 francs, and the average annual
augmentation of 10,000,000 letters will soon wipe
out the deficit. In 1850 the number of letters
posted was 159,300,000, in 1859 it was 280,900,000, and in 1880 364,700,000. In 1870 the war
caused a fail to 281,300,000, and in 1871, with
the loss of Alsace-Lorrane, the number was only
305,100,000, but in 1872 it rose to 339,700,000,
and in 1877 it was 393,300,000. Newspapers,
cards, patterns, etc., show similar results. In 1850
they numbered 94,800,000, in 1850 185,300,000,
in 1869 367,200,000, in 1870 348,000,000, and in 1877
468,900,000.

Why has nobody thought to draw a parallel between the career of Samuel. J. Theorem and that of Marrie Van Burnn? Both were New Yorkers; both were remarkable for skill in political wire-pulling; neither had any deep personal convictions or troublesome principles of any kind. Both were Governors of New York. Yaw Burnn was once the auccessful candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, once the unsuccessful candidate, and once the victim of a Nominating Convention. Then has been once almost successful, and promises to be slaughtered in Nominating Convention precisely as Van Burnn was, though he has the same pre-eminent claims on the nomination that Van Burnn had.

Bills, the man who killed Sindons, the se-

Ridmann farrers says there is one important difference between Ohio crime and Ken-quely crime. The former is punished and the latter is not.

The Ozar of all the Russias was naturally disturbed in his mind, the other night, on finding between the sheets, in his own ned, copies of the revolutionary journal, Zemba i Leobods. Instant search for the person who had put the papers in that place was begun; and, while they were looking, somebody stuck a revolutionary handbill on the hadde of the door of the Emperor's own cabinet. This incident reminds one of the question of the American Nihilish when he was asked who could post handbills in St. Peteraburg while the soldiers were on suard "Can you think," he said, "of anybody who could do it, except the soldiers themselves?"

OLLIVIER's speech, prepared for the reception of M. HENRI MARTIN, the biatorian, into the French Academy, was rejected by the Examining Committee on the ground that it was too strongly tinged with political passion. MARTIN attacked the Second Empire. OLLIVIER warmly defended it. The latter refused to modify some of his objectionable expressions, whereupon the Academy, in extra seasion, by a vote of 18 to 12, appointed M. MANNIRE to make the reception address in place of M. OLLIVIER.

Mr. WATTERSON keeps 100,000 armed men is the vaults of the Courier-Journal office, nigh and day. These were the men he intended is use to seat Mr. TILDEN in the Presidentia use to seat Mr. Th.DEN in the Presidential chair. He has since offered the use of them for the suppression of crims in Onic; and now, we are credibly informed, be has volunteered the services of the whole number for a grand torchlight procession in honor of MARY ANDERSON, the actress. These men eat enormously, and keep the Courler-Journal lean.

The Chicago church choir "Pinafore" com-pany is going to Cincinnati and Milwaukee and other neighboring cities. It is an organization Chicago will back every time to score more encores in a given number of nights than any other in the country. It is like the ball-club-very like, in fact; so that, when business gets dull, we propose to have them gradually exchange places. With Anson as Little Butteresp and Mr. Bownn as first-base, both companies might take a new lease of life.

The arguments which the Philadelphia drug gists have used to convince the Ways and Means Committee that the tax ought not to be taken off from quinine must have been very powerful. With the exception of these two firms of druggists and certain members of the Ways and Means Committee, nobody in this country wants to have the odious and burden some tax retained. It benefits only a few very wealthy persons, and it injures millions of sick

The Troy Times ends a leading editorial on th Gubernatorial canvass in New York with the following significant sentence: "Any one man who forces himself upon the party now, in the present juncture of public affairs, and meets defeat, will incur a fearful responsibility." This is understood to be a direct blow at Mr. A. B. CORNELL, the machine candidate, and is all the more remarkable from the fact that the Times usually runs with the machine.

The Boston Herald has made a careful esti mate of the political outlook in Massachusetts, based on the reports of correspondents in va-rious parts of the State. Its conclusions are that Talbor has lost some strength, but not sufficient to endanger his election, through the Civil Damage bill; that Burnan is no neares success than ever; and that the Democrati rarded as a source of weakness. Mr. TRURMAN is said to have u

rangement to throw over Ewine and help Theorem in Ohio, on condition that he (Thurman) shall be his own successor in the Senate. Mr. Thurman would at last show some glimmering of common sense if he should abandon his hopeless canvass for the Presidency, and devote himself to recruing his seat in the Senate. himself to securing his seat in the Senate which is now seriously in danger.

Five vacancies on the Board of Education will occur on the 1st of July, and the question is being discussed by the quid nuncs around the City-Hall whether the Mayor will fill these vacancies with saloon-keepers or persons of other avocations, the weight of opinion inclining to the former, as there is a mountain of political indebtedness to the doggery fraternity not yet liquidated by "his Honor." As "Long" Jowes does not seem to have had imposed upon him the operous duties of United States Marshal, it is to be hoped he will have

time to render his accounts as Chairman of the Republican State Committee last year. Anxious Republicane want to see the figures. The New York Post is engaged in a great from charging two-cent fares in the one-cen

Mr. Bischoff's friends will never forgive him for getting intoxicated on quinine in Cincinnati,

Never let it be forgotten that Samura. J. Tin-nen first taught the Democracy how to back down.

PERSONALS. Marie Roze, but she can't beat Hanlan.

Marie Roze, but she can't beat Hanlan.

As a failure, it looks as though Mr. Weston were about to fall.

Is the London pedestrian tournament a "cake-walk"—a stomach-ache walk?

State is always spelled with a big "B" in the South, and so, by the way, is Satan.

If the South could fight as well as it can lie, the Lost Cause might have been saved.

Clergymen are always anxious to go where they can do the most good for the most pay.

If it gets thawed out in time, we may expect the Fourth of July at the regular date.

Mr. Blaine regards the Senator from Georgia as small potatoes, and few to the Bill.

Sitting-Bull maintains that the potent hair-clipper is working great injustice to the Indians.

Chicago ships more hogs, grain; and min-

Ennis.

Frank Hurd continues to apologize for supporting Ewing, and he has probably Hurd something drop.

If Gen. Butler persists in taking the stump for Ewing, we may well ask if he calls this backing his friends.

We should think that Mr. Edison is hiding his light unders bushel if were certain that he had any to hide.

Victor Hugo says "God offers Africa to Europe." Cetywaye appears to have separating to

The fact that he wrote it himself ought to noderate the severity of the criticism of Pro

Chicago can spare several more clergy. keep their hand in.

We must take the fat with the lean. David

Davis and Alexander H. Stephens are to be in this State this summer. London is beginning to talk about "the

Embasey in that city, William's recent golden wedding is one of the re-

A contest between Atna and Vesuvius is proposed. We propose further that Ben Hill challenge the winner. The New York detectives need a few easy

murder eases to practice on. The Hull case altogether too deep for them.

Congress does not adjourn, but let us not despair. While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest Congress may adjourn.

An exchange mentions having heard of a hea with four legs. Doubtless the next hen goe none at all. But is this justice?

A New Haven man has been to see "Pinafore" thirty-six times. He should sack the se-

St. Louis is setting itself up for a summer resort. It would be less preposterous for the wiched place below to de likewise. A knowledge of mineralogy is not essential to success in Londville. A perfect knowledge of draw-poker is far more preferable.

As he is on the other side now, the fact that Swing was a Union soldier during the Wa Cassagnac's recent actions in the French Assembly have proved him to be a contemptable bully. Our weapons are short swords at ten

Minister Stoughton could seen no Nihiliam in Russ's. Mr. Stoughton is troubled with weak eyes, we suppose, and couldn't borrow an open-glass. Jim Anderson has been so badly ont-lies

by the recent Louisiana witnesses that we believe he is justly entitled to the name of "Truthen Leona Dare, the acrobat, who is parfe

ing in London, has had's fuss with her husband but the latter says; "With all thy vanits, I lea The tenor Bischoff appears to have mis

taken the nature of his engagement in Cincinnat Evidently he thought he was engaged to reduc that city's stock of beer. It is an off year for Elliotts. There was

the gentleman who undertook to "lick" Mr. Dwyer, and now here is the gentleman who under-took to row Mr. Hanlan. Mr. Tilden had quite a boom while then were stuffed ballot-boxes in prospect. Knocking the stuffing out of the ballot-boxes appears to

An exchange says there was so much mu-sic in Cincinnati last week that the pigs couldn's hear themselves squeek, and we infer, therefore, that the finest music was lost.

Mr. Sankey is in London singing "Hold the Fort"; but a great many Englishmen who have come under the enacohing influences of draw-poker prefer to hold four aces.

#### OBITUARY.

THE HON. FRANKLIN CORWIN. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
OTTAWA, Ill., June 17.—A brief announce

ment was made in The Tribune of the 16th of the death of the Hon. Franklin Corwin, at his late residence in Peru, after a lingering illness. The funeral services took piece to day, and were conducted by the Rev. A. H. Dean, of Jolies; followed, at the close of the sermon, by a few remarks by the Hon. Washington Bushnell, of

remarks by the Hon. Washington Bushnell, of this city.

In the demise of this eminent man, the county and State lose one of their most esteemed cit-sens,—a gentleman who has ever labored for the best interests of the public. Although trus to the Republican party from first to last, he was not a politician; and the honors which have crowned his head were bestowed because of not a politician; and the honors which have crowned his head were bestowed because of sterling worth and using peachable integrity. The subject of this notice was form at Lebenon, O., Jan. 18, 1818, and easy became a member of the family of his under the floo. "Tom" Corwin, one of Ohio's most illustrious pioneer statesmen. With him Frankhin studied law, and was admitted to the Bar when but 19 years of age; and seen after reaching majority became Prosecuting Attorney of his county. In 1840 he married Mias R. J. Hibben, by whom he had four children,—a son only surviving him. He was elected to the Forty-fifth General Assembly of Ohio as Representative, and to the Porty-sixth and Forty-seventh as Senator. In 1850 he became President of the Chetimati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad, which position he held until 1853. That year be removed his family to Lafalle County, Illinois settling on a farm four miles south of Feru Bewas elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1864 from this county, and re-elected in 1869 and 1868. By the House he was made Spairer during the last four years named. In 1873 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1864 and 1868. By the House he was made Spairer during the last four years named. In 1873 he was elected to the Forty-third Courres from the Seventh District, and was a conditate again in 1874 argainst Alexander Campbell (Democratic-Greenbacker), by whom he was defeated by a majority of 3,400. This defeat was owing principality to the ill-health of Mr. Corwin, he being unable to enter the canvass at any time.

His subsequent life has been unmarked, except for quietness. He retired to his old home in Peru, and, health gradually failing under that dread disease, consumption, he did not again engage in active life. The memory of all who have known him will be touched with tenderness as they think of his meny virtues and warm-hearted triendship, for all classes and parties.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 18.—Mrs. Nine Amory, wife of J. Merryman, and daughter of S. B. Amory, died suddenly at noon to-day of hemorrhage of the lungs, ared 97.

HARVARD, Ill., June 18.—Gilbert B. Smith, formerly of Chicage, and a member of the Apollo Knights Templar Commandery, died this evening. Funeral notice will be given in the Chicago Bearing Journal of the 19th.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—C. E., wife of Loring Pickering, of the Morning Call, died this afternoon, after a brief liness. But was a mittee of Vermont, ared 68 years.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—The Hon. Frederich W. Green, ex-Meinher of Congress, died at his residence in this city to-day, agud 63.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Societal Disposich to The Tribune

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 18.—The recommitted of the reports on the State debt to the Committee by the Constitutional Convention after eight bours' debate, indicates the defeat of the repudiationate in the Convention. They were confident, in the beginning, of carrying the recommendation of the Committee, repudiating all but about \$4,000,000 of the State debt, by a vote of three to one, but the eloqueat speeches made—notably by Warmoth and Colfrey—demoralized the ranks of the repudiators. The action takes to-day, sending the reportback, shows that repudiation will not carry. The next plan will be one scaling the debt is per cent, and lessening the rate of interest one-balt. The Convention to day, by a vote of 87 to 10, adopted a clause requiring the State to supply to citize as who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States substantial artificial limbs for life.

New Orlmans, June 18.—The reports postenied by the Committee on State Debt have been recommitted. Several sections of the ordinance regulating taxation were adopted. Sec. S provides that the taxing power shall only a carridge to carry on and maintain the State Government, public inatitutions, educate the calidren of the State, pay the principal and interest of the public debt, suppress land only and interest of the public debt, suppress land in the calidren of the Bates, pay the principal and interest of the public debt, suppress land.

Was the Exclamati Curry and F

"DAMME, IT'S

Yesterday When They Learned

peoted Mutiny on 1 M. S. Pinafor Admiral, Captain.

Abandon the

Garrying Along Th Their Cousins, Aunts.

However Could The Bitterly Oh1 Rue It.

"You've a Remarkabl "An American Amateu

Will D. "But You Just Wait

Feilow, Dr. Haven

Tou See My Har I KeV.

All of Which Is Du in What Fol

OVERTUR "Oh! hitter is my However could I of There has been a muting the Chicago Church Choir "Pi have been broken as yet, a been split, but there is evi lively fight, and, before it is reputation for fair dealing From the Admiral to the Minhard deserted the men who go the craft, and now, as one of said, after having climbed to a safe hight, they kick awas that them up recardless of lifted them up regardless of these vocal ornaments of or disregard of professional a disregard of protessional would ostracise a variety or from his or her business, ha of intimation, broken faith v ers, and, figuratively speakin tracts into little pieces and faces of Messrs. Curry and

faces of Messra Curry and agers.

The details of the recent Haveriy's are familiar to our Curry and Finney made a successed them to hold the organish with hopes of still further proof the troupe stipulated a Haverly's, with the option of Monday the amateur impress tract with Mr. MeVicker for season, to begin on July clover over the engagement is every reason to belie heen a profitable one, began to make their arranges very first step met with a cheller way. In other words, that they had contracted whad no goods to deliver, for J had no goods to deliver, for

Upon the back of this co Curaseo, June 16, 1879.-weeks of this contract are to 28.

ACT I

ACT I.

'For crime well I go to a dungoon And yet in the face of whole party have signed wit and Manager flaverly has This gentleman savahe experis they were under any agree Curry and Finney he would with them, and that they repoinding contract. Somehod make a good Louisiana polithe manager of the house at born and Monroe streets or of the church choirs furthe show. There can be no it the individual who has instituted and halped to prevail upparty to throw Mesars. Curboard is Mr. Arthur J. Cree ployed by the originators

#### OLD SETTLERS.

Proceedings of the Figures: Assembled at Whitewater. Wis.—Other News. Special Dissaces to The Progres.

Whitewaters, Wis., June 18.—The Old-Settlers' Reunion, held here to day, proved a glorious success. The day was everything that could be desired. The crowds began to gather in from adjoining counties at an early hour, and were further reinforced by a special train of six coaches from Milwaukee and Racine. In the procession were Mr. Frank Scott and family, in the guine of Wessern emigrants, with the old-time "prairie schooner." drawn by a yoke of docide oxen, with a mid-cyed Bossy bearing a bell. Behind them came the ancient implements of industry.—the spinning-wheel, the swinging fail, and the sod-breaking plow, dragged by six stardy steers. In the test an eloquent address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. N. M. Littlejohn, of this place. Short and interesting remarks were made by ex-Gov. Ludington, the Hon. John Nazro, of Milwaukee, Mr. Ramsey, ex-Bank-Comptroller of this State, Mr. Merrick, President of the Pioneer Club of Milwaukee, Postmaster Crowath, of this city, and C. B. Beach, President of the Old Sattlers' Society. Refreshments were served on the grounds. In the afternoon Mr. C. R. Beach was elected President for the ensuing year. It is estimated that over 7,000, persons were present, and the after was the most enjoyable of the kind eyer held in this place. It was decided to hold the next meeting at this place. Several runaways occurred, in one of which Mrs. Niscon, of Delavan, was thrown from her buggy and sertilers.

ELOUN, Ill., June 18.—To day the old estilers.

securred, in one of which Mrs. Niscon, of Delavan, was thrown from her buggy and seriously injured.

Secold Dispetch to The Tribuna.

Eloin, Ill., June 18.—To-day the old settlers of the Fox River Valley held their annual reunion and picnic in this city. Bent's Grove was crowded, and a very enjoyable time was passed. The exercises consisted of singing by an eld-time chorus and the Monitor Lodge Quariette. After praver by the Rev. C. E. Dickinson, Judge Srivanus Wilcox delivered the weicoming address, to which Father Edward Brewster, of Napierville, responded. The basket-dinner was a grand success. At its close, speeches were made by Col. John S. Wilcox, Squire McLean, the Hon. C. C. Lovell, Col. Ed. S. Joslyn, Dr. J. Tefft, Henry Sherman, C. H. Larkin, of Elgin, the Hon. James G. Wright, of Naperville, and J. P. Bartlett, of Compton. The following new officers of the Old Settlers' Society were elected: J. R. McLean, President; Moses H. Thompson, Secretary: L. S. Eston, Treasurer; Dr. J. Tefft, George H. Harvey, and M. P. Rowland, Executive Committee. The Society has never held a pleasanter reunion than that of to-day. The weather was most favorable.

Save yourselves coughs | Hale's Honey of Hore-nound and Tar prevent bronchitis and consumption. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Missisquol Spring Water, which for nearly half a century has wrought such wondrous cures of kidney diseases, drepepsia, and cancer, may be had of all druggiest. For pamphiets address general office, MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, 33 Broad street, New York. None genuina without trademark of squaw, and lated on bottle. Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

" "SAPANULE."

Cure by Absorption.

Nature's Remedy Applied by a Natural Method. Used in Sponge or Foot Bath, it immediately Relieves
Pain and Soraness of Body and Limb from whatever
cause. It also brings a refreshing coolness, and destroys offensive perspiration. It is the only Lotion offared to the public to be used through the Bath.

"SAPANULE" is a sure and specific Remedy for
Rhoumating Neurosian James Head Specific Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Burna, Scalda, Bruises, Spraina, Sorea, Piles, Bolia, Chilbiana, Buniona, Corna dc. Cures all Eruptive disorders of the Skin, leaving it smooth and soft. Boreness or In-flammation of Feet, from whatever cause, immediate-

is ministion of reet, from whatever cause, immediately relieved and permanently cured by using "SAPA-NULE" in Foot Booths.
"SAPANULE" contains nothing injurious to the most delicate organism, and can be used with perfect safety by all. Recommended by Physicians of all Sector by all. Recommended by Physicians of all Sector by thousands who daily use if and and ref. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Headquarters of the Society, Poursh-av., our. Twenty-account of the Meers. Samuel Gerry & Co. Meer York, Marcin 4, 1678.

A lotion ("SAFANUL") manufactured by you have been given me for the purpose of testing the entrainty effects on manking and animate.

I have not yet had occasion to apply it to the letter, but I have done so to myself, and have received immediate relief.

diac relied.

Being an animal myself, I have every reason to believe that brute creature would experience similar benefit from its use.

This Society will se employ it whenever the necessity and present faself, and, in the meantime, I commend it to the paironage of all having need of relief from suffering. HANRY BERGH, P.

Mastra. Samuel Gerry & Co.:

For several years I have been troubled with a humor on my face upier the skin. I commenced using "SAP AN U.k." in water whenever I washed my face. After using two large bottles, my complexion is clear and the pittin matter that have also return it very strengthening. Shall always keep is sad use h. H. Kinsley, the West Twinty-second S., Mew York. FROM BOX, JOHN BEATTIE.

Samuel Genry & Co. 1.
Gentlemen: I was troubled with a lame been of eight month's tanding. At times the pain was almost in-bearable. I deedled to try "SAPANULE." Through pications cured me. I have recommended it is never process. Tou can refer to me. Respectfully success. You can refer to me. Respectfully success. JOHN BEATTIE, Providence, E. I.

Means. Samuel Gerry & Co.:
Gentlement-Recently I took a severe cold, which makes all over me. For these days I sufferse interes pained sorteness of body and Jimb. Was faurith' would have a fever. By advice of a friend and fellow-based or procured a bottle of "APANULS," and used a receive before in my fifte. Too much tannot be said a prince of "SAPANULS," and used a wall as ever before in my fifte. Too much tannot be said a prince of "SAPANULS."

The preserving will furnish over one Gonzard institutionials, if desired, from estable persons who have not "BAPANULE," and like it.

Price, 50c and \$1.00 per Bettle. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. LAMUEL GERRY & CO., Proprietars,

tendency on the part of the minority to secu-larize the school. The majority demanded that it should be continued a non-sectarian, but a church, school. Relatiously, the objects in found-ing the University are set forth in the charter, as follows:

courch scaled. Academic as a conject in location in the University are set forth in the charter, as follows:

The objects and purposes contemplated by this incorporation are hereby declared to be to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Carletian morality as uninspired and without authority all writings, formulas, creeds, and articles of faith subsequent thereto.

A free conference developed the fact that Mr. Ovid Butler, who drafted the charter, is in harmony with the majority of the Board, although not now a member, but holding the largest amount of stock belonging to any one person. Indeed, his power in this respect is so great that he can give the Board what complexion he pleases. The basis of agreement reached at last was, that the old Board should be re-elected with one exception, and five new names added acceptable to the majority which had passed the objectionable resolutions; that the resolutions should be rescinded; and that hereafter selections for the Faculty should be made from the Christian Church unless, in case of competing candidates, superior qualification and present necessity might demand occasional exceptions. The Chancellor, Mr. Butler, and the majority of the old Board, are now heartily in agreement.

In regard to the young man Kreider, one of

the majority of the old Board, are now heartly in agreement.

In regard to the young man Kreider, one of the recent graduates, who made a personal attack upon me publicly in an address delivered on Class-Day, it is not true that one-half of the class declined to graduate unless the Board should grant Mr. K. his degree. At least, no such thing was known to the Board. If it had been, such dictation would have been resented. As it was, Mr. Kreider would not, perhaps, have obtained his degree at all but for my own intervention in his behalf. His apology said: "In regard to the second exception, I will say that I regret very much that I made my remarks personal; and I think it due to Mr. Hobbs to say that I ragret my language of which the Board complained, not his opinions. And, although some have been trying to make it appear that the Board was disposed to secturianize and narrow the institution so that freedom of opision would be jeopardized among its students, the disposal of the case shows the exact contrary. A. J. Hobbs, Member of the Board.

ADRIAN.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 18.—The Trustees of Adrian College, in annual session, have conferred the following degrees: B. A., on Edmund G. Brumbaugh and James M. Scott; B. S., on Henry C. Wood, Willoughby N. Syift, and Calvin D. M. Williams; Bachelor of Music, on Eloise M. Bliss, Fannie H. Freese, Mary L. Hamilton, Kittle M. Mosher, and Mary E. The above constitute the class of '79. The following degrees were conferred in course: M. A., ex merito, on Virgil H. Brown, of Princeton, Ill.; M. S., on the class of '74; R. A., ex merito, on the Rev. E. Persons, of Asaliand, O.; D. D., honorary, on the Rev. Daniel W. Batte, of Raitmore, Md., and the Rev. Mark Staple, of Morwalk, Comp. A large delegation of Pennsylvanians reached here in the special car of the Fresident of the Pittsburg & Lake Eric Road to attend College Commencement Thursday.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Special Dispaich to The Probana.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 18.—The entire day
has been occupied by the exercises of Wesleyan
University. This morning occurred the Commencement of the Law-Department graduates,

cinnati. Both address and response elicited bearty applause. The President then delivered the annual address, which was a very able document. Nearly all the States in the Union are represented, large delegations being present from New York, Ohio, and Illinois.

Discussion is now being had upon the subject of an ecletic pharmacopusa, Drs. Howe, Munn, McMasters, and Merrill, of St. Louis, participating. W. H. Laening, of Champaign; Calvin Rayburn, of Bloomington, Mrs. Shay, being at the head of her class, was awarded the valedictory. To-day also occurred the rennion of the Alpha Deuteron Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delts; address by J. W. Cummings; poem by J. W. Coultas; also the Alumni reunion and banquet; oration by Prof. James B. Taylor, and poem by William S. Marquis.

McMasters, and Merrill, of St. Louis, participating.

After the discussion closed, the Treasurer, Anton Lebanon, of Ohio, presented his annual report, which showed the financial condition of the Society to be good. The Convention then adjourned till this atternoon.

At the afternoon session, the discussion of a national eciccile pharmacopenia was further discussed by John M. Scudder, of Ohio; A. Merrill, of Missouri; R. S. Newton, of New York, and others. The subject was finally settled until next year by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolution:

Resoluted, That this Association adopt the American Dispensatory as our standard of the present status of the eciccitic medicine in the United Status. The Committee on Credentials reported the names of twenty-five new members, who were duly elected as permanent members.

The evening season was wholly devoted to a discussion upon the subject of medical ethics.

EDUCATIONAL.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY, opecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Madison, Wis., June 18.—The Commence MADISON, Wis., June 18.—The Commence-ment-exercises of the State University were a complete success to-day. The day was all that could be desired, being cool yet charmingly pleasant. At 9 o'clock a procession of the Alumni and students, headed by Bach's Mil-waukes Band, formed in front of the park, and marched around the park and into the Capitol Park. The Assembly Chamber was crowded to sufficiation, and all graduates acquitted themselves with honor. The following are the bonors

selves with honor. The following are the honors conferred:

In Arte—John Anderson, of Tomah: George Mooar Bascom, of Madison; Clarence Dennis, of Sharon; Flora E. Dodge, of Monroe: Archibald Durris, of Madison; Oliver George Ford, of Madison; Harry C. Martin, of Darlington; David Mason, of Geneses Depot; Lewis Ostensen Alderly, of Jefferson; Beard Simpson, of Shullsburg.

In Letters—Cheries H. Albertson, of Rockford, Ill.; Jennie Bascom, of Madison; Mary Bunn, of Madison; Belle Case, of Baraboo: Lalu C. Daniels, of LaCrosse; Abby Jewett, of Jewett's Mills; Edward J. Paul, of Milwaukee; Katharine C. Paul, of Milwaukee; Madison; George Lesser Voothees, of Ladlowville, N.Y.; Flora E. Dodge, of Monroe.

In Science—John Gilbert Conway. of Bills-

Adelaide Sterling, of Madison: George Leaser Voorhees, of Ludiowville, N.Y.: Flora & Dodge, of Monroe.

In Science—John Gilbert Conway, of Hillsboroogh; Alonao Rustice Dennett, of Sextonville; ida Maria Hort, of Hudson: John Harbey Hutchinson, of Rock Run, Ill.; Kemper K. Knapp, of Winne-conne; Robert Marion Lafollette. of Madison: Albert D. Prideaux, of Winne-conne; Robert Marion Lafollette. of Madison: Albert D. Prideaux, of Mineral Foint; Edith M. Stearna of Monroe; John Wix Thomas, of Dodge's Corners; Ellery William Davis, of Oconomowoc; J. W. Fisher, of Madison. In Mining and Metallurgy—C. R. Van Hise, of Union.

In Law—William Henry Allen, of Fort Atkinson; Parry Baird, of Madison; James H. Berryman, of Madison; Henry S. Butler, of Madison; George de Clerk, of Plover; Henry GeorgefDickey, of Racine; Leons Doolittle, of Madison; John Adolphus Ergen, of Milwaukee; Charles Nelson Harria, of Viroqua; Everett Hanson Hayes, of Waterloo: Fred W. Hendrix, of Elknorn; Joseph William Ivy, of Lancaster; John Kelley, Jr., of Menomones; Charles Henry Ladd, of Menomones; George L. Kurtz, of Milwaukee: Patrick Henry Oakley, of Foot Madison; John M. Olin, of Madison; Jermaln, of Fond du Lac; Seth Mills, of Arcadia; Howard Morris, of Madison; Charles Henry Cakley, of Medison; John M. Olin, of Madison; Jermaln, of Foat Madison; Anson Clay Prescott, of Plymouth; Tennis Slingerland, of Manterville, Minn.; Joto Pesmiller, of Madison.

Honors of the Frest Grade—Jennie Bascom, in Letters; Flora E. Dodge, in Arts and Letters; C. R. Van Hise, in Mining and Metallurgy.

Honors of the Second Grade—Susie Adelaide Staeling, in Letters; John Gilbert Conway, in Science; Kemper Knapp, in Science of the exer-

Sterling, in Letters: John Gilbert Conway, in Science; Kemper Knapp, in Science.

The Lewis prize was awarded to Miss Belle Case. Immediately after the close of the exercises the Alumni held the annual meeting in the Senate Chamber. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. L. High; Vice-President, Susia A. Sterling; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred Bright; Orator, H. W. Chynoweth; Alternate, Henry W. Hoyt; Poet, Mrs. Bacon; Alternate, Mrs. J. S. Leavitt.

At 3 p. m. about 195 of the Alumni, about half of them ladies, sat down to the annual banquet at the Park Hotel.

To-night a very brilliant party is in progress at the Assembly Chamber.

At the annual meeting of the Regents of the State University this afternoon, ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn was elected President. Executive George H. Paul Vice-President. Executive Committee—Senator George H. Paul, the Hon. E. W. Keyes, and the Hon. J. C. Gregory.

BUTLER UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 17.—Your dispatch from Indianapolis of the 18th inst. needs corrections at a few points. Mr. Butler was not the founder of the University whose name was until recently the "Northwestern Christian University." But, since he assisted in the estab-lishment of it, and has given it much property and money, with many years of a valuable life, the Board of Directors, wishing to get rid of a name so long, and to suitably acknowledge his services, changed the name to "Butier University." The institution was founded by the "State Meeting" of the Christian churches

of Indiana. The recent conflict in the Board grew out of

Aprilan, Mich., June 18.—The Trustees of

ment-Week at Racine College is as follows:
Sunday, June 22—Baccalaureate Sermon, St.
Luke's Church, 11 a. m.
Monday, June 23—Examinations for the Greek
and other Prizes, for Special Honors, and for Admission, in the Library, 9 a. m. Junior Expibition for Larrabee Prize, in the Gymnasium, 3 p. m.
Tuesday, June 24, Reunion Day-Early Celebration, 7 a. m. Installation Service of the
Warden, with the Holy Communion, 12 m. Lunch,
and Presentation of Prizes in the Games, 1:36 p.
m. Meeting of the Alumni, 4 p. m. Trustes
Meeting, 8 p. m. Students' Concert, 8 p. m.
Wednesday, June 25—Grammar-School Exhibition, 9:30 a. m. Commencement-Exercises, 2:30
p. m. Warden's Reception and Class-Party, 6 p. m.
to 12:30 a. m.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 18.—The Commi KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 18.—The Commencement-exercises of Kalamazoo College occurred here to-day. The Freshman declamations were delivered last night, after which the annual banquet of the Alumni and college friends took place at the Burdiek House. To-day Mears. Kane, Petit, Barber, and Kunz delivered orations, and received diplomas. The exercises were very interesting and largely attended.

#### LEADVILLE.

Chicago Enterprise in the Silver District.

The Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado, was in the city Tuesday on business connected with his extensive mining interests at Leadville. He is Vice-President of the Chicago & Leadville Gold and Silver Mining Company, which has recently been organized here, with a capital stock of \$500,000, and owning fourteen mines and prospects in the vicinity of Leadville and Ten Mile. He reports the condition of the silver district as flourishing and promising as ever, and new strikes of rich mineral occurring frequently. The Leadville property of the new Company comprises the Everett, Columbia, and Saxon lodes, situated on the ridge between the Empire and Little Union Guiches in the "California" Mining ated on the ridge between the Empire and Lit-tle Union Guiches in the "California" Mining District; in the "Ten Mile" District they own the Cash, Pride, Mono, Gen. Sher-idan, and Blue Bird, the last mentioned being in the vicinity of the noted Wheel of s'ortune and other mines which have recently been reported as being called Chief. Wheel of Fortune and other mines which have recently been reported as being sold to Chicago capitalisis for \$1,250,000. But the best property of the Company lies in what is known as the "Consolidated Montgomery" Mining District, near Mounts Lincoln and Bross, in Park County, and not far from the Town of Alma, and comprises the Magnolis, Rip Van Winkle, Gregory, Gilbert, Eastern, and Terry lodes. The title to all this valuable mining property is now held by the Company through bonds and deeds duly recorded in the Recorder's offices of Lake, Park, and Summit Counties, Colorado,—the title corded in the Recorder's offices of Lake, Park, and Summit Counties, Colorado,—the title being clear, perfect, and absolute in the Company, and unincumbered, as shown by the records in the Recorder's offices of said counties, and the abstracts of title in the possession of the Company,—ali of the property being located within a radius of from seven to nine miles from Leadville. It is claimed that the Magnolis and Rip Van Winkle Mines alone are to-day worth \$150,000, and considered two of the most promising gold-bearing lodes in Colorado.

The Chicago & Leadville Gold and Silver Mining Company was organized in Chicago in the

The Chicago & Leadville Gold and Silver Mining Company was organized in Chicago in the month of May, 1879, with the following officers: President, the Hon. Lorenz Brentano, of Chicago; Vice-President, the Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, of Leadville; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel Ashton, of Chicago; General Manager. Oliver S. Buell, of Deuver, Col.; Directors, the Hon. Lorenz Brentano, the Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, James H. Raiston of Leadville, Samuel Ashton, Oliver S. Buell, Samuel Smith of Chicago, W. F. Kendrick, Alma, Col. The Company has a limited capital stock of \$500,000, which is represented by 50,000 shares of \$10 each, not subject to any assessment whatever, as the whole of the capital

seasment, whatever, as the whole of the capital stock is subscribed and fully paid up by the subscribers who conveyed the before-mentioned valuable property to the Company in payment of their subscribton; and all the shares of stock being fully paid up and non-assessable, the holders thereof incur to liability by way of assessment, so that the smallest shareholder will be equally protected with the largest one, and the subscribers who is equally protected with the largest one, and valuable the cristence of one or large and valuable the cristence of one or large and valuable the cristence of one or large and valuable the cristence of the company's operations, for the purpose of the Company's coerations, for the purpose of the company is to work and develop its several mines, and carry on and conduct a leritimate mining business. The several mines of the Company is to work and develop its several mines, and carry on and conduct a leritimate mining business. The several mines of the Company are situated in the immediate vicinity of some of the largest and best-paying mines in the section known as the Leadville and surrounding griding camps, and it may be stated as an undisputed fact that more ore is being produced and shipped, and the richest mines opened up and developed, in what is known as the Leadville Mining Belt than in any other section of the United States, and iceday Leadville and the surrounding mining regions are regarded as the wonder of the age, and offer great inducements to capital.

As a portion of the Company's property is not any of high general the surrounding mining regions are regarded as the wonder of the age, and offer great inducements to capital.

As a portion of the Company is property in not any of high general mines of the company is property in the company and the production and sales of ore up to the prevent mines are sone of t

THE NURSERYMEN.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—The fourth annual meeting of the International Association of Nurserymen was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, President J. J. Harrison, of Painesville, O., in the chair. The Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, in the absence of the Mayor, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by President Harrison. Committees were appointed on the order of business and the

pending before the Legislature regulating fruit trees.

Following this, Rarry, of Ellwanger & Barry, of Bochester, read a paper on new fruits.

At the evening seasion Feter Henderson, of Jersey City, read an interesting paper on "The Use of the Feet in Sowing and Planting." He argued strongly in favor of stamping aceds when sown or planted.

Mr. B. J. Parsons, of Flushing, Long Island, delivered an address on new plants, and the planting of truit trees in landscape style. Mr. Parsons concluded his speech by putting in a plea for a National Hortionitural Society. Adjourned.

of Popular Prices.

Having consummated the purchase of MESSES. W. A. SIMPSON & CO.'S

Comprising some 6,000 yds., in STREET and EVENING SHADES, we shall offer the same at 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 per yard. At those prices we consider them the cheapest lot of SHLKS ever shown to a Chicago public.

In above lot we have 900 yards in Short Lengths (9 to 15 yards), all to be sold at 50c per yard.

This is an opportunity seldom offered, and we advise all in search of BARGAINS to call early, before the selection becomes broken.

MILLINERY.

WEST END

Millinery Department

Great Reductions This Week. 5,000 Asorean Payal Hats, the finest que ty in the market, 75c, sold elsewhere for \$1.35. 1,000 Ladies' and Children's Shad 250, same goods sold in this 50 cents. 2,500 Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, in all the new shades, 750, worth double.

3,000 Ladies' English Braid Bo Tuscan Shades, at 50c, we each. Ladies' Genuine French Chip Turbans, as 500 each, worth \$2.50 each. 3,000 Milan and Chip Bonnets and Hats, in all the popular shapes, from 500 3s

Trimmed Bonnets and Hats. We have made still further reductions in all our Trimmed Hate and Bonness. We can give you a nice Hat from \$5.50 to \$10.00, the Greatest Have gains ever shown in Millimery.

Ostrich Festhers and Tips in the latest shades of the season, from Boup.

40 cartons of French Flowers and Boses at reduced prices.

English Violets, 5c par dozen.

Boses, in all colors, 5c each.

COLLARS

NO MORE PAPER COLLARS!! WEAR THE STATE

NO WRONG SIDE.

Turn-down Styles, ANGLIO, RAPHANL, RUBTUR, One trial convinces that they ARE TWO IT ONE, had BRST OF ALL. VRLVETY STABOH FINISE, PINE WOVEN CLOTH ON BOTH SIDES. 10 canal 20 for CHEAPPE THAN CRINESS WASHING.

CHEAPPE THAN CRINESS WASHING.
A great layention, saving is cost of best clock and pacer Collars, and more than is cost of best clock and pacer Collars, and more than is cost of laundering lines. TRY THEM. SAVE HONEY. TAIL COMPOSIT.

Always buy of RETAILERS when possible of the control of control of the cont

HUCKET, WILL& CO., 240 Dies Intend-21., COT.
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Service of over a favoriary from New York to Southannion and Bremes. Passess because for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Prom New York to Seedle ampton, London, Havre, and Bremes, first cable, \$100 second cable, \$00 second cab

STATE LINE To Giaseve, Liverpool Dublin, Beirnet, and Louden, deep, from N. T., every Thursday. Two Cabin, and Dec. Seconding to accommodates. Record Chain, and theorem. San American Manager, Company of the Cabin Manager, Cabin ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Olsson
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been unmarked, ex-stired to his old none radually failing under umption, he did not a. The memory of all be touched with ten-of his many virtues ship, for all classes and W. EATHS. to The Tribuna. June 18.—Mrs. Nins

June 18.—Mrs. Nine man, and daughter of all an and fanghter of all ared \$7.

18.—Gilbert R. Smith, at a member of the r Commandery, died otice will be given in ratio of the 19th.

8.—C. E., wife of Lorforning Call, died this liness. She was a margears.

8.—The Hon. Frederick of Congress, died at his ay, agud 63.

IONAL CONVENTION. June 18.—The recome the State debt to the stitutional Convention the State debt to the intritutional Convention. Indicates the defeat of the Convention. They beginning, of carrying the Committee, repudible,000 of the State debt, one, but the eloquent by Warmoth and Cofmiks of the repudiators, by, sending the reperbation will not carry, a scaling the sebt 25 he rate of interest one-day, by a vote of 97 to iring the State to supera a limb or limbs in the Coursederate States submitted.

your theatre on the 9th of July, and I have said to them that I such in the case you must have been inlied formed as to the lights of the parties to enter into a contract, and when set right in the matter you will cancel what has been done in justice to yourself said me. If you have any doubt of Means. Sinney and Curry holding the contracts I speak of, you can, by calling upon these centismen, satisfy yourself. Yourself, I do not see the set of the parties of the par Was the Exclamation of Capts. Curry and Finney When They Learned of the Unex-

Yesterday,

pected Mutiny on Board "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Admiral, Captain, and Crew

Ship, .

Carrying Along Their Sisters.

Their Cousins, and Their

Aunts.

However Could They Do It ?--

Rue It.

"You've a Remarkably Pine Crew, Capt Curry," Said Jack

Haverly.

An American Amateur Is a Splendid

Fellow, Dr. Haverly," Said

Will D.

But You Just Wait Awhile, Till

Tou See My Hand," Said

All of Which Is Duly Explained in What Follows.

fied them up regardless of contracts, written r verbal; in fact, these ladies and gentlemen,

ers, and, figuratively speaking, torn their con-tracts into little pieces and flung them in the faces of Messra. Curry and Fluney, their man-

Haveriy's are familiar to our readers. Mesers. Curry and Finney made a success which encour-

ared them to hold the organization together with hopes of still further profit. The contracts

of the troupe stipulated a week's sesson at

Haverly's, with the option of future dates. On Monday the amateur impressarios made a con-tract with Mr. McVicker for a three weeks'

THOS. J. FIRRET, L. CURRY, J. E. McWADE.

Uses the back of this contract is written:
Cusesso, June 16, 1879.—The five subsequent
recks of this contract are to commence on July
JOHN E. McWADE.

ACT I.

"For crime well known
I go to a dungeon cell."

And yet in the face of such contracts the

whole party have signed with Manager Haverly, and Manager haverly has signed with them. This gentleman savahe expressly told them that if they were under any agreement with Messrs. Curry and Finner.

and helped to prevail upon the "Pinafore" party to throw Messrs. Curry and Finney overboard is Mr. Arthur J. Creawold, who was embloyed by the originators of the "snap" at itio. This was the sum he was to receive per retal contract, but on Saturday might, thinking that the mausgement was going to have the lion's share of the lucre, he "kicked," and demanded \$200. Very properly this was refused, whereupon he intimated that if they did not shovel out some more they'd be sorry. This refusal was made a pretext for cutting the connection with the mausgement, and on Mon-

Bitterly They'll

Abandon the Good

ject?"
"Very little," replied Mr. Davis; "we have
done so thing that isn't perfeculy straight."
"You've engaged the members of the Church
Choir 'Pinafore'?"
"Well, we've only done what other business
man would do."

men would do."
"But have you signed contracts for farty
weeks with these people?"
"No."

"No."
"Have you signed for three weeks!"
"Yes."
"And for bow many additional weeks!"
"That depende—I can't tell you."
"Did the people you signed with say they had no contracts with Curry and Finney!"
"Well—you should ask them."
"But did you make contracts with them, knowing they were under obligations to Curry and Finney!"
"No."
"Then you were led to believe they were not under contracts to those gentlemen!"
"Yes."
"When you signed your contracts with these

"Yes."

"When you signed your contracts with those people, had you any idea that arrangements had been made for their appearance at McVicker's on the 28th of July!"

"I didn't know that any contract was made," replied Mr. Davis. "I might have heard that such a thing had been made, but didn't know it."

"Did you first make overtures to the amateur, or did they first come to you!"

"They first came to us."

"When!"

"Last week."

"Did Mr. Creswold come first!"

"Three or four came, but 1 do not wish to drag the names of these ladies and gentlemen through the papers."

"They are dragging themselves through the papers," remarked the writer; "but how many contracts have you got?"

"A number."

"A number."
"Mr. McWade's?" "Yes."

"Mr. Knorr's, Mrs. Falk's, Miss Jessie Bartlett's, Mr. —?"

"I've got all of them," replied the young
manager, "and here they are," holding up a
package, "eight of them."

"Did you agree to give Curry and Finney the

However could I de it?"

There has been a mutiny on board H. M. S. the Chicago Church Choir "Pinafore." No bones have been broken as yet, and blood has not been split, but there is evidently going on a lively first, and, before it is tione, somebody's reputation for fair dealing will be riddled. From the Admiral to the Midshipman the crew have deserted the men wno gave them berths in the craft, and now, as one of the late managers asid, after having climbed to what they consider a safe hight, they kick away the ladder that lifted them up regardless of contracts, written "Did you agree to give Curry and Finney the 30th?"

"Yes, if they bad said they wanted it last Tuesday, but then they seemed scared out of their lives; it looked like a losing geme then, you know. They were undecided, and I had to sell the date; couldn't afford to keep it open. Then I offered them the 7th and 14th, but they couldn't make up their minds, even at the end of the week. When the members of the company came to me last week I refused to treat with them, because, as I told them, I did no business with them except through their manager; but when I understood that Messrs. Curry and Finney had ceased to be their manager I began to treat their propositions with consideration."

"Make any money last week?"

"No. We paid out for the production over \$2,000. We didn't make any money, but they (Curry and Finney) made a little."

Miss Jessie Bartiett, the dear Little Butteresp, divested of her "snuff and tobaccy and excellent jacky," was found engressed in the prosate business of recording money-orders at the Post-Office.

"Hark ye, my merry maid, hast ever thought that be—"

A supplicating look and an imploring gesture

serout; in fact, these ladies and gentlemen, best vocal ornaments of our churches,—with inversard of professional screements that aid estracise a variety or circus performer a his or her business, have, without a word attinuation, broken faith with their employ-

that be—"
A supplicating look and an imploring gesture brought the reporter down to business.
"Signed with Haverly"
"Not yet."
"Going to?"
"Don't know; can tell you better this evening. I've an engagement at his office to-day at 4:30."

season, to begin on July 28, and were in clover over the engagement, which there is every reason to believe would have been a profitable one. Yesterday they began to make their arrangements, but at the very first step met with a colossal difficulty in their way. In other word, there way. 4:30."

"Has be made a proposition to you!"

"Not yet, but I expect he will to-day."

"Not yet, but I expect he will to-day."

"Don't you know you are under contract with Curry and Finney!"

"I understand," said Little Buttereup, "that if my salary was paid this week by those gentlemen, I would still be under contract; but, there having been a break in the engagement, I consider my agreement with those gentlemen at an end."

"Did you know that these gentlemen had contracted for your appearance on the 28th of July at Mr. McVicker's."

their way. In other words, they discovered that they had contracted with McVicker, but had no goods to deliver, for Jack Haverly, with characteristic "enterprise" (1) had stepped in and made contracts with the entire party—with "Did you know the contracted for your applications of the contracted for your applications. contracted for your appearance on the 28th of July at Mr. McVicker's? "No. sir." "And now, Little Buttercup,—I mean Miss Bartlett,—do you know whether any of the other ladies and gentlemen engaged with you last week have sirand with Haverly yet?" "Haven't seen any of them for a day or so, and really I cannot tell you."

and made contracts with the entire party—with
one exception—for a lengthy engagement, commeeting at his Chicage theatre July 8, after
which, it is said, he proposes to put them on
the road. Such a step on the part of the members of the troupe can be characterized by no
other word than dishonest, for not only have
the managers' contracts, drawn up in black and
white between their amateurs, but in two cases
—McWade and Knorr—there is written evidence
that an agreement was made to play at McVicker's on the 28th of next month. Here is a
sample of the contract which the public can
judge of:

Chicago, May 10, 1879.—It is hereby agreed be-ACT II. Curry—Black sheep dwell in every fold,
All that glitters is not gold.
Storks turn out to be but logs.
Bulls are but inflated frogs.

Finney—So they be Frequenties. At this point of the duet a TRIBUNE reporter broke in upon the amateur managers. They divined his mission. Naturally Mesars. Curry and Finney are wrothy; in fact, they are as mad as March hares, and swear that they'll see this

judge of:

CHICARO, May 10, 1870.—It is bereby agreed between T. J. Finney and L. Curry, of the first part, and John E. McWade, of the second part, that the said McWade is to take and perform the part of the captais in the nautical opers. "H. M. S. Pinnfore" for one week of eight performances, in the month of June, at Haverly's Theatre, or elsewhere, for the sum of \$50 to be paid bim by the parties of the first part, and that they are given the privilege of cas to five more weeks of his professional surfices in the same character at 10 per cent less than the same rate of salary, and that he is to druss the part at his own expense. To all of which we the parties hereunte, set our hands and seals, this the 20th of May, 1879.

Thos. J. Finner. thing "to the bitter end, sir," for, as they both said to the reporter yesrerday, they "have a contract with those parties."

"You see," said one of these gentlemen, "when we first undertook this thing, Mr. J. H. Haverly was written to and asked if be would put on the Church Choir 'Pinafore,' and, if so,

when could be do it?" "And he replied?" "That he could give the 9th of June, -one week,—because the next fortnight was engaged; that he could give June 30 and July 7 and 14. With that information in our possession we contracted with those various singers,—made a positive contract with them for one week, with

the privilege of five other weeks." "Every one, I presume," remarked the writer, "knew there would be an interregnum in their engagement?"
"They did, and with this understanding we "They did, and with this understanding we began the opera. The first three nights were failures. We had to 'paper' the house like 'thunder' to get the speople waked up. On Wednesday afternoon the house was still poor, and I then made up my mind that it was going to cost us at least \$500 to get out of the thing. The tide turned on Wednesday night, however; the crowd began to come in; on Thursday the attendance increased, and on Saturday night.

if they were under shy agreement with Messrs. Curry and Finney he would have nothing to do with them, and that they replied that they had no binding contract. Somebody in the crowd would make a good Lonisians politician: whether it is the manager of the house at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets or the pious members of the church choirs further developments will show. There can be no doubt, however, that the individual who has instigated the dissension, and helped to prevail upon the "Pinafore" party to throw Messrs. Curry and Finney overattendance increased, and on Saturday night the venture culminated in a success."

The reporter remarked that the smalleur managers had been lucky.

"Yes. In the meantime we had been approached by Mr. Davis, Mr. Haverly's manager, and asked what we were going to do,—whether we would take the 7th or the 14th of July. I said we would take the original date of June 80. He replied that Haverly had sold the time, not having been able to take our chances of success that week. I declined to say whether we would

to each one of these people that, if they owed any allegance to curry and Finney, he would have nothing to do with them. They all denied they owed us any allegance, and yet here are their contracts. Haverly claims to have lost money last week, and says we falled to keep our contract with him, and went over to McVicker, while it was Haverly who didn't keep his original contract with us, by not giving no the 20th of June. We've lettiers to prove this."

"Her case," was the enswer, "is a peculiarly aggravating one."

"How i?"

"Well, we engaged Miss Jennie Dutten, of Robert Collyer's church, to sing Josephine. Afterwards, for certain reasons—"

"What were the reasons—"

"What were the reasons p"

"I don's want to create any jealousy," rejoised the crushed impressario, "and won't give them; but, as I say, for eartain reasons, we wished to substitute Mrs. Falk for Miss Dutton, and scarcely saw our way clearly. However, we consulted professionals, who told us that we could shelve Miss Dutton by paying her salary, which wa did, and engaged Mrs. Falk. She cost us double salary, and she's one of the first to desert us. But not only Mrs. Falk, but every one of those people have been given their opportunity by us.—Creswold included, who has been under many, many personal obligations to—"

"Who!"

"Finney,? was the reply. "This conspiracy—yes conspiracy," was remarked, "originated unquestionably in Creswold's brain, away along in the middle of last week,—the moment he saw the affair was a success. On the last night of the performance he dispaiched a measenger around sanong the chorus people to take their names and residences, no doubt that he might have them when he wanted them. On Sunday morning Mr. McVicker was sitting at his table in the Palmer House restaurant, when Mr. Creswold came in, bowed, took a seat opposite Mr. McVicker, and began to talk 'Pinafore.' Creswold began by alluding to the success, and, remarking that it had made a great deal of money, said, 'There are two men who have made the meney who haven't contributed anything whatever to the success, of the thing. Mr. McVicker, who is the soul of houor in business, saw the drift of Creswold's remarks, and ead: "Well, these men have taken all risks; they might have lost \$500." Creswold laft."

"Well, now, in the language of the immortal Tammany philosopher, "what are you going to do about it?"

"Dof Well, now, the matter has been placed in the bunde of a lawyer, and a suit wiff the bunde of the success of th

"We'did," replied both; "and also all the other soloists."

"And every one seemed well pleased with it, and said nothing to you of an engagement with Haverly!"

"They expressed themselves well pleased, and didn't intimate that they had the alighaest idea of negotiating with Haverly. Indeed, so well pleased were they with our management of them that Mr. McWade said on Monday night, when told of the McVicker engagement, that, "You have brought us out, shown us that we possessed capabilities which we never knew were in us, and that the troupe should feel in honor bound to stand by Curry and Fincey, in order that they might reap some reward for their time, trouble, labor, and expense of the scheme, and that he (McWade) would lead the way by signing an indorsement on the contract which he presented at once."

"How about the profits?"

"How about the profits?"
"The gross receipts of the theatre for the week were \$3,578, one-half of which fell to us under the contract, out of which we paid for salaries and expenses upwards of \$1,400."

AMUSEMENTS. TATINITZA.

The opera of "Patiniza" will be produced for the first time in Chicago this evening at Mc-Vicker's Theatre with a remarkably strong cast

and a degree of elegance in the mounting the
has rarely, if ever before, been devoted to ope
in Chicago, it ever before, been devoted to ope
in Chicago. The cast will be as follows:
Vladimir Dimitrovitch
Fatinitza Julia Po
Princess Lydis Ivanovna Miss Marie Sto
Bantachardin II Man
Thomas Div.
Cerpp Washiovich
MIROPHOT, MARCHANIA T D WALL
Tolan Water
Diminitary Cooper D-
Attended the contract of the Marie Reserves
August Annie Ch. W.
The same of the sa
Haidee Victoria Adam

Haidee Victoria Adams
Mustapha James Randail
Winka C Pisher
Hanna Miss Champness MUSICAL NOTES. Whitehall Hoview: "On the 4th of June, Mrs. Ernest Gre (nee Albani), of a sop."

Mme. Pappenbeim has finally won the recog-nition she merits in Londan. Her Fiddle is especially admired there. Mr. Mapleson's latest success would appear to have been in his discovery of the baritons, M. Roudil, who made his appearance as Higoletto, and at once established his claim to the first

The Marquis d'Ivry's opera, "Les Amanta Verone," has been a complete failure at the Covent Garden Theatre. The London Times says it would be superfluous to enter into the details of a performance which probably will never be repeated.

never be repeated.

A new grand opera by M. Saint-Saens is to be presented next winter at La Scala, Milan, the title being "Il Macedone," and the hero diexander the Great. This is the first time that the conqueror is to be put upon the stage in the capacity of a tenor.

The Juvenile Pinafore party opened in Milwaukee Monday night with a great success. This evening the Arion Club of the same city will give Sullivan's "Shore and Sea" and selections from the "Frithjof" and Gluck's "Opheus," Mme. Saivett, Mrs. Hayden, and Mr. Remmertz taking the solos, Rosa d'Erina is also giving concerts in Milwankee.

Mr. Bischoff has written the following cone.

Mme. Salvoti, Mrs. Hayden, and Mr. Remmertz taking the solos. Rosa d'Erina is also giving concerts in Milwankee.

Mr. Bischoff has written the following open letter to the Sangerlest Committee:

Msers. E. Berghausen, Cart Burns, and Gentismen of the Committee on Music of the Twenty first Sangerlest—Gentlenen, truthful statement regarding the affair of last Friday evening, which was so unpleasant to you as well as myself. A few weeks ago I was taken with chills and fever, which now visits me at intervals. On Thursday evening I had a slight attack but nevertheless I think I did justice to my part in the "Paradise Lost," As I stood beside the organ bench a alight shaking was not perceptible. In order to conclude my engagement on Friday evening in a manner conformable to the beginning, and to prevent any possible obstacles, I believed I could do no better them to take a good dose of medicine in advance. The circumstance that I took too such can be forgiven, for my intensions were the best, and I feit myself perfectly capable of doing my day. But you may interpose, and nerhaps correctly enough, that I should have reported myself ill in order that the number might have been stricken from the programme, or a substitute for myself secured, but, as I have before remarked, I believed myself, a short time before my entrance on the stage, fully capable of doing justice to you and myself as I had done in the previous concerts, and performing my duty to the satisfaction of all. My expectations, founded upon the greatest confidence, were doomed to disappointment, however, for almost as soon as I entered the hell i was estued with vertige, and, despite my struggles azainst it, I grew weres and worse, the blood rushed te my head so that I could neither see nor hear. I cannot explain this; a competent physusan might. You can comprehend that under such circumstances a man would have to be nerveius for rushed te my head so that I could neither see nor hear. I cannot explain this; a competent physusan might. You can comprehend this refused, whereupon he Intimated that if they did not above out some more they'd be sorry. The refusal was made an protext for eathing the same time of the same of

ent of the Jarors, After Listening to the Judge's Charge.

No Such Law Ever Previously Expounded in Georgia.

Four Prominent Officers in Nashville Indicted for Corruption.

The County Judge Included in Ranks of the Conspiracy.

Morton, the Philadelphia Hypocrite, Anxious to Get Out of Jail.

THE ATLANTA TRIAL.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 18.—The convicti Ill. last night, was due to the charge of Judge liver stepping outside of the sentiment of so-led chivalry that has always governed Southselled chivalry that has always governed Souththe people in settling affairs involving the virtue
or honor of women. He delivered the law just
as it stood, and stated that he would hold the
ury absolutely to the letter of the law. He
seld that, if a man estches a seducer or paraneur in flagrant delicts with his wife, he may not
be guilty of murder it he kills him in the spass
of peasson engendered by that sight; that, if a
seducer or paramour is trying to seduce or comnit adultery with a wife, the husband may inenters, but only to such an extent as will stay
he purpose or cut it short; but that, after the he purpose or cut it short; but that, after the cet has been performed, and cooling-time has lapsed, the husband then deliberately looks up he seducer or paramour and shoots him down, he act is murder, and can be made nothing else, so matter what the detaits are or the provocation. This general principle of law stands. When this delivery was made it was felt that full's chances were desparate, as this principle of aw covered his case. The charge was received with deep autonishment and restlessness. It law covered his case. The charge was received with deep astonishment and restlessness. It was entirely new law to most of the hearers, and had a visible effect on the jury. It is said that the jury was largely for acquittal, but that, after this charge, they changed rapidly. Judge Hillyer said that he had only delivered the law as is is written; that he felt it to be his duty to do so, regardless of the cansequences. While here is very deep feeling of sympathy for Hill and his kinsmen, Judge Hillyer as very generally upheld, and by about all of the thinking men. The legal status of his charge is suproved by usariy all lawyers, and it is only because it strikes down preconstituted opinions and tumbles over a practice that, has become law by custom that it is criticized, it is the universal talk of the town, and it sets naw code for Georgia. The defense will move or a new trial, and will set up insanity as a dense. There is no hope for them to win under he old theory with Hillyer on the Bench, and, nor Hillyer has established the precedent, all ther Judges will probably change as he did. The pistol law is dead in Georgia, and all quesions will hereafter be put in the courts.

ORE A MYSTERY THAN EVER. Special Disputch to The Tribuna. New York, June 18.—The Coroner's inquest the case of Mrs. Hull did not get to work toin the case of Mrs. Hull did not get to work to-day, to the disappointment of the hundreds who througed the Coroner's court-room. The errowd prevented the jurors from proceeding, and as a larger room could not be obtained to-day, adjournment was reade until to-morrow. The jury have visited the house and examined the scene of the mysterious murder. The police have abandoned one by one the alight closic at andoned one by one the slight clews at sincred, and the case is more a mystery

of Mrs. Hull, murdered lass when the property of the form of the form of the first and coroner, accompanied by Police Captain Williams and several detectives, visited the house where the tragedy occurred and closely accutinized the surrounding of the room in the first the hed on con the murder was done, the bed on the body was found, the body was found, the broken nk, etc. After this examination. Nancy ncis, the cook, repeated the story of find-Mrs. Hull murdered. Nellie West, another ored servant, told of finding the doors partly m, and Capt. Williams described the conton in which he found the windows of the k parlor and bedroom. The officials then urned to the Coroner's office and found it comfortably filled with people interested in case. The Coroner stated that the trialm at police headquarters nad been secured, the inquest would be continued there to-crow. Dr. Hull had a long consultation with counsel of the family.

A NASHVILLE SENSATION. NASHVILLE SENSATION.

Special Departer to The Tribuna.

Nashville, Tenn., June 18.—A grounde sensation occurred here to-day, when it became known through publication in the Banner, that the Grand July had returned indictments against Judge John C. Ferriss, Judge of the County Court, Thomas W. Chadwell, ex-Back-Tax Collector, Capt. Samuel Donelson, ex-Clerk of the Criminal Court, W. H. Trafford, ex-Public Administrator, and W. A. Kourth Tax Collector, Capt. Samuel Donelson, ex-Clerk of the Criminal Court, W. H. Trafford, ex-Public Administrator, and W. A. Knight, County Trustee, all Democrate. The indictment against Ferrisc charges that, on the 1st day of August, 1878, he unlawfully issued and drew warrants against the county for \$13,950 for costs in the Criminal Court. Chadwell is charged with collecting revenue amounting to \$3,000 which he converted to his own use and failed to pay over to the State. Donelson is accused of embezzling \$8,000, converting to his own use, and failing to pay it to the State. In January, 1875, W. H. Trafford was appointed administrator of the estate of M. Barker, deceased. He received and collected, as assests of the estate of Barker, a large amount of money and property of the aggregate value of \$3,300.92, which he is charged with unlawfully converting to his own use and benefit, in the same manner and form. An indictment was found against W. A. Knight, charging him with unlawfully embezzling and converting to his own use \$190,000 of county funds. In the Clecuit Court this morning Attorner-General Washington entered a motion to have the office of Knight vacated, on account of the incumbent's bond being irregular. The motion was continued until to-morrow for argument. Donelson gave \$1,000 bonds this afternoon for his appearance at the next term of the Court. Capiases were issued for the rest of the parties.

TRIAL FOR FRAUD.

Special Dissaich to The Tribuna.

Springfueld, Ill., June 18.—More than local interest attaches to the case of Samuel Levi, a dry-goods merchant of this city, who is on trial in the United States District Court for alleged frauds in bankruptcy, being charged with having fraudulently concealed property belonging to his estate after bankruptcy proceedings were sommensed, and with falling to include all his property in the schedule of assets. The case has been up in different shapes many times, and its details have heretofore been published in The Tribuna. United States Marshal Roe and his Deputies testified yesterday to the particulars of the discovery of the secreted goods. To-day Charles S. Stettaner, of Stettauer Bress., and Mesara Willis Young, Alfred Ray, and C. F. Griffin, of Field, Leiter & Co.'s wholesale bouse, testified to having identified portions of the secreted goods as belonging to lots sold to Levi shortly before his bankruptcy, and gave, with great particularity of detail, the syster of lot-numbers, marks, etc., by which they were able to positively identify the goods. They were sharply cross-stamined, but made out a strong case. The defense presented one witness before adjournment. The case is closely contested, and excites considerable interest. Levi is a brother-in-law of Neise Morris, of Chicago, the well-known stock dealer. TRIAL FOR FRAUD.

spiritual matters, and always believed his operations in stocks to be controlled by spirits. After his new issue was first discovered he became
the victim of others. The Company has issued
a notice to the holders of the overissued stock
to signify their acceptance or refusal of the
stock which the decision of the Referee
has commanded the Company to make good at
75. It is now selling on the market at 70 (par,
50). Although the overissue was nearly 150 per
cent of the capital, prior to this heavy watering
it sold at 160, and paid 30 per cent dividends.

BREATHITT AGAIN BOOMING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

Louisville, Ky., June 18.—A Frankfort special says: "There is a street rumor here to the effect that twenty-five men from the McCreary Guards and twenty-five from the Louisville Militia will receive orders to-morrow to be in readiness to leave for Breathitt County Friday afternoon. The necessty of sending the militia is occasioned by the additional trials of desperadoes whose family feuds were the occasion of so much bloodshed last fall. Members of their clans have sent written messages to Gov. McCreary to the effect that, in the event Gov. McCreary to the effect that, in the even he sends troops to their country, a direct war-fare will be at once made on them. The threat will tend to increase the likelihood of a detail of troops going to Breathitt at an early day.

THE CALIFORNIA HORBOR. WHEATLAND, Cal., June 18.-A French Cans WHEATLAND, Cai., June 18.—A French Canadian, Frank Chequette, surrendered himself today to the Sheriff, saying he wanted to confess a great crime, but desired first, for the aske of asfety, to be lodged in jail at Marysville. On arriving there he asked for the attendance of a priest, but, on his arrival, refused to talk then, saying he was too tired. He shows evidence of insanity, and is betieved to have committed the assault on the two girls in a fit of mental aberration. He has been at work in the neighborhood for He has been at work in the neighborhood for a number of years, and has a good reputation.

A DETERMINED WOMAN. BRIDGEPORT, Coun., June 18.—Oliver Tomlin-son last week began a suit for divorce. Mrs. Tomlineon returned to the city this morning, went to her husband's room, took his revolver from a bureau, and threatened, if not recon-iled, that she would take her own life. He advanced toward her and was shot above the heart. The woman then shot herself in the left breast. The woman's wound is not considered dangerous. Mrs. Tomlinson claims that the shooting of her husband was accidental. He says it was deliberate. The parties are prominent here. Tomlinson is a man of considerable property.

BEYNOLDS, POLYGAMIST.;

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
OMANA, June 18.—United States Marshals
Black and Shaughnessy, of Utah, arrived here
this evening from Sait Lake, having in their convicted of bigamy and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the House of Correction at Detroit, and to nav a fine of \$500. Reynolds, who was formerly Brigham Young's private secretary, volunteered to be tried for bizany, in order to make a test case. He has now no hopes of pardon, and goes to Detroit perfectly resigned to his fate.

FIRST CLASS IN CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 18.—The students' cases were disposed of in court to-day. Delf was scutenced to the Ionia House of Correction for two years. Orr changed his plea of not guilty to guilty, and was fined \$100 and costs, which be paid and was released. The cases against James W. Bedell, for receiving stolen property; Lincoln D. Sells, for burglary; and Daniel M. Cline, for defrauding a boarding-house keeper, were continued until next term, all the parties except Sells securing ball.

JOLIET, Ill., June 18.—Henry Hill, runner for the Robertson House, went through the rooms of several of the boarders this afternoon, gathering up considerable booty. Mrs. W. J. Rawlins lost a gold watch and chain J. B. stansbury a fine dress coat and other articles of vearing apparel, and Mr. Clark a revolver. The watch was first missed, and the thief immediately after. The Chicago police were notified of the robbery and furnished with a description of him, and an officer from here is in pursuit.

LOTTERY MEN.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—The case Dalzel, Sprague, and Winenger, charged with selling Kentucky lottery-tickets, was given to the jury this evening. A verdict will not be rendered until morning,—that is, if the jury agree, which now seems unlikely.

JOHNNY HOPE. New York, June 18.—Before the trial of Johnny Hope on the charge of robbing the Mannattan Savings Institution was resumed to-day, the storm-doors of the bank, which have been requently referred to during the trial, were erected in the court-room. The defense is an

THE CAPTAIN CAPTURED. Clark, a noted criminal, and leader of a gang of burgiars and safe-blowers that have been operating both in the East and West, was captured here to-day and jailed.

COMMUTED. GALVESTON, June 18. - The News' Austin pecial says R. M. Coward and John Fields, under sentence of death to be hanged on the 20th RESPITED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 18.-Napoleon Bons parte, colored, who was to have been hanged at Sardis, Miss., next Friday for murder, has been espited by Gov. Stone for four weeks.

ADMITTED TO BAIL. BALTIMORE, June 18 .- Denwood B. Hinds, in licted for the murder of Isaac James, of this city, in April last, has been admitted to ball in

AN INDIAN WAR.

-Advance of the Hostiles.
Special Dispatch to The Trubune.
Sr. Paul., June 18.—Information was received

to-day at Gen. Terry's beadquarters that the Poplar Creek Old Fort Peck Indian Agency on the Upper Missouri River was threatened by a large band of hostile Indians. The news came by telegraph from Col. Dasiel huston, com-manding at Fort Buford. He states that a concrer had just arrived at his post from the Agent at Peck, with a message asking for immediate relief. The Agency was threatened by an advancing party of Yanktonois Indians under Chiefs Black Cat-Fish and Black Tiger. From Chiefs Black Cat-Fish and Black Tiger. From friendly Indian scouts the Agent had learned that the bostiles were marching slowly, awaiting a band of Sitting Bull's Indians, which were two days' march in the rear. Boin bands are estimated to number about 600 or thereabouts. Col. Huston reports that when the courier left the Agency it was thought the hostiles were two days' march from the Agency. The utmost excitement and construction is reported to prevail among the friendly Indians and the white families at the Agency. Col. Huston responded to the Agent's prayer for succor by sending out a company of cavalry to the scree of the apprehended attack, with orders to make forced marches. Col. Huston's report closes with the request for further instructions from Gen. Terry. Word was dispatched at once to put all the available force of cavalry at Fort Buford in the field to oppose the hostile advance, and Col. Huston was directed to advise with Department beadquarters here at the earliest practicable moment. Information was also received by telegraph from Gen. Miles, commanding at Fort Koogh. He reports that the column of troops lately ordered in the field from his post and Fort Caster will be ready to take up the march within the week. This command will consist of mousted infantry from the Fifth Regiment and companies of the Second Cavaley, numbering in all about 800 men. The command will march northward to and across the Missouri River and seout the border region for all Stoux from Stiting Bull's camp in the British Possessions. The report has been received at Department headquarters. This section of the Country is largely overrun by husting parties, and hostile demonstrations are apprehended, of which the sdrance on Popilar Creek Agency may be early the beginning. friendly Indian scouts the Agent had learned

da Britannica"—Sprungli—The Wimbis don Team—An Episcopalian Row—A Bel

don Team—An Episcopalian Row—A Belligerent Whale.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTAWA, June 18.—The Official Gazette contains the following: "Fishing for salmon in the Dominion of Canada, excepting under the authority of leases or licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is hereby prohibited."

By an Order in Council it is provided that, under certain conditions, there will be paid a drawback on all sheet tin or tin plates and other materials used in the manufacture of packages for articles exported from Canada, the sum of 17 cents for each box of said tin used in such manufacture, if imported prior to the 15th day of March, 1879, or the sum of 34 cents for each or March, 1879, or the sum of 34 cents for each box of said tin used and exported subsequent to said date; which said sum shall be held to in-clude the drawback on the solder, acid, or any and all other materials used in the manufacture

of said packages.

A bed of remarkably pure mica is reported to have been discovered in the Township of Tem-

curred in the city since January last.

Special Dispatch to The Triouna.

Montreal, Jupe 18.—Messra A. & C. Black, the well-known publishers of Edinburg, have made a seigure upon John Hood, bookselier of this city, under the following circumstances; Messra A. & C. Black are publishing the ninth edition of the Engelopedia Britannica, and have sold the work, so far as Canada and the United States are consecured. to Messra Scribner & Sons, of New York. These gentlemen have obtained a very large list of subscribers for this valuable work. Messra J. M. Stoddard & Co., of Philadelphia, seeing the value of this work, have produced an alleged reprint, which they are attempting to circulate here in opposition to the genuine work. As the same price. The proprietors, discovering this, caused several important articles—on Fisheries, French Literature, etc.—in the minth volume to be copyrighted in Canada; but, notwithstanding this, it is alleged that Stoddard & Co. included these articles in the reprint, and furnished the work, as usual, to John Hood, their agent in this city. Under the Copyright act, 38 Vict., Cap. 38, Sec. II. all copies of such pirated works are forfeited to the proprietors of the copyright; and the latter, though they have no til-will against the subscribers in good faith, are determined to root out by every means what they claim to be fraudulent work.

The Duke of Arryll has applied to Dr. Ross, the eminent ornithologist of this city, to procure for his Grace a collection of Canada birds. A Zulu is on exhibition here.

Threats of retalisation have been made by some of the Reform organs if the Ottawa Government turns out any more Civil-Service employes because of their politics.

Decad Dissatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, Jupe 18.—Information has been received here that Sprungli, the ocean-steamer thief, now in the Penitentiary here, committed a murder in Peru some time ago. The Crown authorities have taken to The Tribuna.

Toronto, Juce 18.—The Toronto representatives in the Wimbledon team leave the city

vessel. He threw a billet of wood at it, which seemed to enrage it, and it dived under the schooner and came up alongside, blowing water on to the deck. It was struck by several missiles, but did not seem afraid. Then bilge-water was pumped on board. This drove the whale off for a few minutes; but it ratespred and was eviwas pumped on board. This drove the whale off for a few minutes; but it returned, and was evidently about to strike the vessel, when it was struck close to the blow-hole by a large lump of coal. This took the courage out of it, and it moved off in the direction from which it came. A child having a bear's head was born in Queen's County, New Brunswick, a short time ago. The mother was at Frederickton with her offspring during the visit of Barnum's exhibition, and the veteran showman, hearing of the curiosity, desired to purchase it; but nothing would induce the mother to part with her child. Victoria, June 18.—Mr. Dewdney, member of the Ottawa Parliament for Yale, having resigned to accept the Superintendency of Indian

of the Ottawa rariament for Yale, having resigned to accept the Superintendency of Indian Affairs, F. J. Barnard, a prominent stage-owner, will stand for election in his stead.

HALIFAX, June 18.—On Saturday last a boat salling from Digby for Bear River, containing three men and three girls, was struck by a squall and upset. The three girls and one man were drowned. OTLAWA, June 18.—The Citizen, Government organ, publishes the following London dispatch: "LONDON, June 17.—It is stated here, in well-informed circles, that the Imperial author-

rites to day decided to refer the Letellier matter back to the Dominion authorities."

MONTHEAL, Can., June 18.—Bishop Fabre, Catholic, is giving up his palace and antiatholic, is giving up his palace and retiring to he suburbs. The saving effected will be about the abouts. The saving effected will be about \$10,000 per annum.

METAPRDIA, P. Q., June 18.—The Vice-Regal party, including the Princess Louise and Duke of Argyll and family, began in the rain-storm yesterday their fishing excursion on the River Restigouche. A number of man-servants accompany the party, but no maid-servants.

THE FALL RIVER SPINNERS.

FALL RIVER, June 18.—The meeting of spin ners to-night was largely attended, and reports are made from all the mills that, with the exception of King Phillip, notices to strike bave been regularly given. At the Duries Mills, where notices were withdrawn, new notices were given to-day, and notices were also given at two other mills, where nothing had previously been said concerning a strike. The spinners state that the method of paving help at King Phillip differs from all other mills in the city, and, as no spinner makes less than \$10 a week there, the strike will not probably include that mill. There is nothing certain, however, and the King Phillip spinners will be left to act for themselves as to the advisability of striking. As the spin-ners appear to have been strengthened by the last circular of Secretary Howard, the manufac-turers seem more fully determined than ever to meet the strike without the slightest yielding.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF TRADE. New York, June 18. -The United States Board of Trade this evening elected the following officers: President, Nathan Appleton, Bos ton; Vice-Presidents, W. A. Cole, New York; Samuel Tupper, Charleston, S. C.; S. F. Covington, Cincinnati; Samuel Haines, New York; R. A. Potta, New Jersey: Chauncey A. Filley, St. Louis; Treasurer, John W. Morgan; Secretary, W. H. C. Price.

CARRIER-PIGEONS.

DATTON, O., June 18.-Three carrier-pigeons are to be flown from this city to-morrow, if the wind is favorable, to fly from Dayton to Philawhich is ravorable, to my from Dayton to runa-delphia, competing for the prize offered by James M. Wade, of New York. The distance is \$28 miles. The pigeous have already made the route at different times respectively from Har-risburg, Pittsburg, and Zanesville. It is ex-pected they will make the distance in about eight hours. THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

Derror, Mich., June 18.—Gen. W. T. Sber-man, accompanied by his daughter and Col. Audereed, of his staff, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning by the steamer Alaska, having made the run from Sandusky in aix hours, indisplay of pyrotechnics were given in his honor.
The General persistently refused to be interviewed while en route, saying that,
while he was perfectly willing to telk, all

his utterances were used for the manufacture of political capital, and he had, therefore, adopted the policy of silence. Upon arriving here Gen. Sherman was received by Gov. Croswell and staff, after which he retired, having determined to remain on board the Alaska until morning. To-morrow he goes to Pontiac to attend the Commencement of the Michigan Military Academy.

CROP PROSPECTS.

HAY AND CORN.

Special Disputch to Thomas.

Spaintgrand, Ill., June 18.—Reports showing the comparative acreage and condition of meadows throughout the State have been received by the Department of Agriculture from over 500 correspondents. These reports show that the meadows were in a very poor condition June 1. and that the grass was very short, owing to the droughth. The hay crop promised to be very limited. The recent rains, however, have greatly improved the condition of these meadows. The total acresge in 1873 was 2,388,854, and in 1879 is 2,179,122, being a decrease of 189,732.

The following table shows the amount of old corp in producers' hands June I, 1879, compared with the amount held May 1, 1878.

| Second | S

darshall

Total .... 250, 580, 810 45, 681, 070 43, 368, 700

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
TALLULA, Menard Co., June 18.—Spring wheat nd oats are nearly a failure. Oats heading welve inches high. Pastures exceedingly short. Have not seen pastures so short in forty years Corn prospects fair. Great deal of replanting. Winter wheat headed low. Quality good. Will be cut this week. BURNA VISTA, Schuyler Co., June 18 .- Spring

HALINOIS.

wheat and oats are an entire failure. Nivety per cent will not be cut. Pastures drying up. Some are dry enough to burn. Timothy more than half a crop. Corn a very poor stand. Small and growing but little. Winter wheat eaded finely. Early is being harvested.

headed finely. Early is being harvested.

Mason Crry, Mason Co., June 18.—Oats and spring wheat a failure. Winter wheat fine. Harvest will begin first week in July. Think, now it will yield eighteen bushels to the acre. Corn is a good stand and free from weeds. Season has been good for cultivating the low lands in Mason County. The weather showery, but a heavy rain much needed.

Bells Prairies, Hamilton Co., June 18.—Harvest in full blast. Kernel good. Yield better than last year. Pastures very short. Grasshoppers have stripped some meadows. Corn fair stand.

fair stand.

MANISSA, St. Clair Co., June 17.—Harvest of early wheat half over. Turning out better than was anticipated. Short straw. Good head. Well filled with plump grain. Oats are cut short by the denoised. Nort by the drought.

Norta, Richland Co., June 18.—We are cut-

Nonla, Richland Co., June 18.—We are cutting wheat. The severe weather in March burt the crop very much. The drought is still with us. Has cut the oats and flax. Corn good stand, but short and backward.

Buckley, Iroquois Co., Ill., June 18.—Pros pecis for the best crop of corn we have had for five years. Good stand, ground clean. The late rains have greatly benefited oats, flax, and grass. With favorable weather oats and flax will make an average crop. Grass about 75 per cent. Winter wheat, of which there is an increased acreage, wirl be ripe by July 1, and bids fair to make a large yield. All crops are looking well, and farmers and business-men look cheerful.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribuna.

St. James, Watonwan Co., June 18.—Wheat thin and weedy. No grasshoppers yet. Timothy good. Corn fair. BRILE PLAINE, Scott Co., June 18 .- Star

wheat is very good. Pastures, both wild and tame, in splendid condition. HERSEY, Nobles Co., June 18.—Spring wheat and all small grain injured by drought and grasshoppers more than 50 per cent. Corn is a good stand, and as large as usual for this time

good stand, and as large as usual collections of year.

ANGEA, Anoka Co., June 18.—Grain has not been seriously injured by the drought. It is weedy in some fields. Pastures first-rate. Corn looking well. Potato-bugs bad.

FILLMORS, Fillmore Co., June 18.—Rains and cool weather have improved small grain prospects. We look now for an average crop. Pastures poor. Timothy light crop. Corn not up to the average.

Pastures poor. Timothy tight crop. Corn not up to the average.

ROCHESTER, Olmstead Co., June 18.—Wheat, oats, and barley have been injured by drought. Much of the grain is thin and weedy. Grain has been doing better for the last three weeks.

AFTON, Washington Co., June 18.—Spring wheat is looking well. Pastures good. Large yield of hay. Corn is backward, but the stand is good. Crops promise well.

EASTON, Faribault Co., June 18.—Drought in April injured small grain badly. Is thin and very weedy. Timothy light. Corn small and sickly.

ARMSTRONG, Freeborn Co., June 18.—Heads ARMSTRONG, Freeborn Co., June 18.—Head

forming on the early-sown spring wheat. The prospects of a good crop are shortened by the drought in April and May. Corn stands well on the ground. KANSAS.

Special Dispercies to The Probuse.

Long, Barbour Co., June 18.—Harvest well along. Dose not amount to much. Corn still wheat mostly cut and in the shock. Straw short, and needs farr. Not up to last year. Corn crop never better. Good stand and fields

SEDAN, Chautanque Co., June 18.-Winter wheat in the shock. Straw short and grass thin on the ground, bus good berry. Good

tain on the ground, bus good berry. Good stand of corn,—drought hurting it.

STOCKDALE, Riley Co. June 18.—Spring wheat, cats, and barley will not be more than nail a crop, on account of dry weather in April and May. More than the usual acresge of corn planted. Worked three times. No grasshoppers yet. The timber is full of locusts.

ROCKPORT, Rocks Co., June 18.—We have had rains in abundance all the spring. Small grain crop is superb! Wheat headed sai good length. Good stand of corn, looking exceedingly well.

Beecial Disputces to The Tribune.

LOGAN, Harrison Co., June 18.—Spring wheat, outs, and barley are doing better. Corn is firstrate, well cultivated, and very promising. Win ter wheat has headed out well. In the Southern portion of the county was destroyed by hail. Has been slowed up and planted with corn. JEFFERSON, Green Co., June 18.-Wheat, oats, and barley are thin on the ground, caused by drought. Timely rains are helping them. The crop of small grain will not come up to an average. Never had a better stand of corn. Look-

age. Never had a better stand of corn. Loos-ing splendid.

New Hampton, Chickasaw Co., June 18.— Small grain has recovered from the affects of the drought. The recent copious rains have put them in fine order. A few chinch-bugs, but no hoppers. Pastures were never better. Good stand of corn.

ESTRENVILLE, Emmett Co., June 18.—Crops have looking better, though somewhat this and

ESTHERVILLE, Emmett Co., June 18.—Crope are looking better, though somewhat thin and weedy. We look for an average crop. Stand of corp almost perfect. Rains since my last telegram have done a world of good.

INDEPENDENCE, Buchanat Co., June 18.—Spring wheat badly damaged by drought and chinch-bugs. Crop will be very light. Pastures good. Corn very clean, and has been anostly plowed three times.

GOOD TIDINGS. Special Disputed to The Tribune
CINCINNATA O., June 18.—The wheat haves is fairly begue in the southern ties of counties in Ohio. Indiana, and Illinois The crop in all this section is above the average in quality and quantity. There is not the usual heavy growth of straw, but the heads of grain are much larger and better filled. Oats and grass will fall below the average, on account of the drought of a tew weeks ago. The excessive crops of the latter for two or three years past have crops of the latter for two or three years past have left a considerable surplus on hand. Stacks are standing in many fields two years old, and considerable quantities have been sold as low as \$3 per top. In Oblo and Eastern Indians the corrector was badly injured by drought, and the present cool weather is not favorable to its growth. Further west the fields are to splendid condition, and promise a bounuful yield.

Special Disposches to The Tribune.

RERLIN, Green Lake Co., June 18.—Spring wheat is thin and weedy. Oats are good. Corn

forward, and gives promise of a good crop. Tim-COLUMBUS, Columbia Co., June 18.-Wheat, oats, and barley never looked better. The fear now is of too much straw. Pastures good. Timothy not up to an average. Corn small but growing. Winter wheat heading finely. WATERTOWN, June 18.—This vicinity was vis-

DAKOTA. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

DELL RAPIDS, Minnehaba Co., June 18.— Spring wheat, oats, and barley in fine condition.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 18.—Up-Props Benton, City of New York, Harry Howard, Ilay and consort, S. Chamberlin, with John Martin and Escanaba, Mary Pringle and barges; tug Crusader, with Michigan, Emma L. Coyne, and Down-Props Columbia, Portage, St. Joseph,

B. W. Blanchard, Olean and barges, A. A. Turner and barges, Scotis and consort; schre Goshawk, Lady McDonald, Wabash, Smith and

Goshawk, Lady McDonald, Wabash, Smith and Post, Fame.

Wind-Northeast, fresh. Weather fine.
FORT HURON, June 18—10 p. m.—Up—Procs Mary Mills, Alaska, E. B. Hale, with Alva Bradley; schrs Sam Cook, Gen. Franz Sigei, Pieroport, J. O. Thayer, Lem Ellsworth, St. Clair.
Departures—Schr Rathburn, prop Milwaukee.
Down—Props Albion, with schr Albatross, Cormorant and Consort, Plymouth, with schr Montana, and barges Gladiator, with Jane Raiston, and Badger; schr Josephine.

Wind—Southeast, gentle. Weather fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS. ew engagements were made. The rate on corn to Buffalo was 1%c. Charters were as follows: To Buffalo-Pridgeon, corn at 1%c; Russia, corn through; Davidson, corn at 1%c. To Oswego-Schrs G. B. Sloan and G. W. Case, corn at 4%c; capacity, 175,000 bu corn. It is understo a few ressels have been engaged to load ore at a few ressels have been engaged to load ore at Escanaoa for Lake Erie ports, among them the steam burge flavana and consort Helena.

At the Lumber-Vessel Owners' Association office the following charters were reported yesterday: Schr Lottie Cooper, cedar ties, from Sturgeon Bay to Chicago, 5c each; schr Iver Lawson, dry lumber, from Mussegon, \$1.00 per 1,000 feet; schr T. S. Skinner, wood, from Pine Lake, \$1.75 per cord: schr A. Bradley, cedar posts, from Horn's Pier, 334c each.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Mil.WAUKER, June 18.—This morning, while the tug F. C. Maxon was towing the barge ohnson, coal laden, to the dock of the North western Fuel Company, near Elevator E, in the Menomonee Valley, the barge took a sheer for the dock. In the effort to straighten her up the dock. In the effort to straighten her up the tug ran upon the opposite bank, and while aground was rolled over by the Johnson so that she sunk, sliding into deep water as she filled. The crew escaped with their lives. The tug will be raised at once.

Arrived, steam-barge Onto with barges Ryan and Johnson.

Grain freights quiet. At noon to-day the schrs Clayton Belle and Libbie Nau were chartered to carry 18,000 and 16,000 bu wheat respectively to Chicago from Racine at %c per bu, free of elevation.

BUFFALO. BUPVALO, N. Y., June 18.—Charters—Prop Jarvis Lord, coal from Black River to Milwau kee, at 50c free; barge Dictator, coal from Black River to Milwaukee, at 45c free. Coal-freights quiet, but firm, at 35c to Chi-Coal-freights quiet, but firm, at 35c to Chicago and Milwaukee.
Cleared—Stmr Pearl, Cleveland; proos Buffalo, mdse; Juanita, mdse; Antelope, Fountain City, mdse; Jay Gould, Chicago; India, mdse, Duluth; Jarvis Lord, Milwaukee; Monitor, mdse, Erie; Toledo, mdse, Green Bay; schrs Ellen Spry, 1,000 tons coal; R. F. Bruce, R. B. Hayes, Nigara, 1,300 tons coal, Chicago; Brooklyn, mdse, Toledo; Selkirk, 450 tons coal, Cleveland.

PORT COLBORNE. epectal Disputch to The Tribuna.
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 18.—Schr Peno ree, Oswego to Milwankee, coal.

Down-Schr Belle Mitchell, Milwankee to

Kingston, wheat. A diver came from Buffalo to-day to the sch West Side, which was run ashore here yesterday, and succeeded in stopping the leak. The water rose in the lake from a brisk westerly wind, and, after pumping her out, she was pulled off by two tugs and towed into the harbor. She will leave for the Buffalo dry-dock for repairs as soon as the weather permits. A RASH STEWARD.

A RASH STEWARD.

William Carlisle, steward of the schr Pensaukee, attempted suicide this forenoon by entting
his throat with a razor, nearly severing the
windpipe, and inflicting a wound which will
probably prove fatal. No cause is assigned for
the rash act except that he was tired of living.
It is understood that he is in quite comfortable
circumstances, and has a wife and family in
Chicago.—Clessiand Leader, 1824. FINANCIAL New York. It is thought that the lia will be less than \$100,000.

ninety miles in seven bours,—from Suffate to

minety miles in seven hours,—from Suffaie to Eric.

The steam-barge Fayette and the schr Alics Richards are in dry-dock for minor repairs.

A Milwaukee tug is expected here to tow the schr VanValkenburg to that port, where she will be dry-docked and repaired. Her cargo of iron ore was discharged yesterday.

The proo Scotis got aground in the south draw of Halsted street bridge night oefors last, and remained there until yesterday ucon, when four tugs succeeded in pulling heroff. She was drawing fourteen or fourteen and a half feet of water when she grounded. Dredging is needed at the point above mentioned.

Sailors wages at Toledo are \$1.25 a day.

The stim Grace McMillian left Detroit yester, day for Toledo, on her maiden trip.

A collision occurred between two vessels at the piers vesterday, and some slight damage resulted from it.

The corn cargo of the schr Ellen Sory, which was reported by the Buffalo newspapers to have over-ran 559 bu, was loaded at the Pacific elevator here, and it is denied by those interested that the overrun was anywhere near such a quantity as that reported.

Capt. Sam Moore of the bark Two Paunies and Capt. George Young of the schr Leonard. Hannah are loud in their complaints about unnecessary delay at Green Bay to which they were subjected. Their freight was coal from Cleveland as 35 cents consigned to the Receiver of the Green Bay & Minnesots Raffroed, and ten days. Were occupied in miloading their vessels. If acts of this sort are repeated it will be well for vessels to make time allowance or demurrage to Green Bay ports.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, Jumber, Allen Stip.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, Jumber, Allen Stip.
Schr B. R. Blake, Muskegon, Jumber, Market.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, Jumber, Chicago
avenue.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries. State street.
Schr Radical, Muskegon, Immber, Market.
Schr L. A. Burton, Muskegon, Immber, Market.
Schr J. P. Decoudres, Venicar, wood, Rush street.
Schr Capalla, Muskegon, Iamber, Market.
Schr Sailor Boy, Maskegon, bark, Gray, Clark &
Co. Schr W H. Dunbam, Manistee, lumber, Market. Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, rumber, Market. Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sandries, Wells

Prop. R. C. Britzsin, Sausninck, sundries, State street, State street, Crop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street, Stare Corona, St. Joa, sandiries, Rash street, Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskecon, number, Market, Schr M. R. Cook, Hamlin, lumber, Market, Schr M. R. Cook, Hamlin, lumber, Market, Schr M. Hattle Fisher, Horn's Piet, wood, Bush street, Schr Griumby, Milwaukee, light, Rush street, Schr Gleinffer, Milwaukee, light, Rush street, Schr Gleinffer, Milwaukee, light, Rush street, Stmi Alpana, Muskeyon, sundries, Hash street, Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, ste, N. B. R. Mill, Schr Ahnapee, Hamlin, lumber, Rush street, Schr L. W. Perry, Ahnapee, ties, A. & St. L. dock.

Prop Payette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Sijn, Schr Maine, Muskeyon, lumber, Stetson Sijn, Schr Maine, Muskeyon, lumber, Stetson Sijn, Schr Maine, Muskeyon, lumber, Ludington, lumber, Twelfth, Street, Schr J. W Brown, Ludington, lumber, Market, Schr Nellie Wilder, Oswego, salt, Onondaga, Schr Mariner, White Lake, wood, Gray, Clark J

Schr C. Hibbard, Muskegon, lumber, upper rath road bridge. Schr Kearsarge, Pentwater, bark. North Branch. Schr Little Belle, Grand Haven, lumber, Evan Schr H B Moore, Muskegon, tumber, Twelfth

Schr H moore, Mustegon, Manister, Street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Swallow, Mustegon, undries.

Stmr Alpena, Mustegon, sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.

Prop Robert Howlett, Hamlin, light.

Schr Robert Howlett, Hamlin, light.

Schr Robert Howlett, Hamlin, light.

Schr Iver Lawson. Muskegon, light.

Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, light.

Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, light.

Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, light.

Schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, light.

Schr George Steele, Manistee, light.

Schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, light.

Schr George Steele, Manistee, light.

Schr George Steele, Manistee, light.

Schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, light.

Schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, light.

Schr Benma Leighton, Manistee, light.

Prop Mike Groh, White Lake, light.

Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries.

Schr W. Loutit, Hamlin, light.

Schr Mystic, Muskegon, stone.

Schr Bell Weibridge, Menominee, sundries.

Schr Bell Weibridge, Menominee, sundries.

Schr Gootia, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.

Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.

Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.

Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, grain.

Schr W. S. Crosthwsite, Buffalo, grain.

Schr W. S. Crosthwsite, Buffalo, grain.

Schr W. S. Crosthwsite, Buffalo, grain.

Schr Buncan City, Duncan City, light.

Schr Tom Faine, Holland, light. ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Hunzarian, White Lake, Hight. Schr Tom Paine, Holland, light. Schr Lottic Cooper, Muskegon, light. Schr Nabob, Muskegon, light. Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, light. Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, light. Schr M. Moskegon, light. CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—A freight-train on the Buffalo, New York & P flade phia Railway was thrown off the track to-da near State line, about ten miles from Olean, by a tramway crossing the track, used for transporting logs to a

about ten miles from Olean, by a tramway crossing the track, used for transporting logs to a saw-mill from neighboring woods. The engine was thrown down a sixteen foot embankment and completely wreeked. The engineer, J. E. Squibbs, attempted to escape by jumping, but was covered up by the contents of the freight coal-cars, on top of which four loaded 100 ba-rel oil-tanks were ofled. The fireman, Warren Jones, had a miraculous escape. He was cuight between the tank and pilot-house, and went down with the engine. When the locomotive struck the ground he was loosened, and got out uninjured. The coal and oil became ignited and burned, making a great conflagration. One oil-tank exploded, and the tank was hurled a distance of thirty ro is into an adjoining field. The engineer's body had not been found at last accounts. The loss is heavy. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the man who owned the tramway. The fire department of Olean was summoned, and prevented the remaining cars on the track from being destroyed and the further spread of the fire.

A SAD SCENE. Special Disposed to The Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, June 18.—This afternoon, while red Hopper, a little boy about 6 years old,

vas playing near Schroder's mill, at Warren Ill., about six miles east of this city, he fell into the creek and was drowned. When Mr. schroder tried to shut down the mill be found himself unable to do it, and, on searching for the cause, he found the body in the mill-wheel, with the right leg cut off. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in secondance with the above facts. UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—This morning the ead body of a man was found by the side of the Grand Trunk Railway track, near Frazer Station fifteen miles from this city, horribly mutilated It was identified as the body of James Smythe, aged 62, who started to walk home along the track on the previous night. He was evidently

CATTLE SALE. OUNCY, Ill., June 18.—The sale of Gen. Sin gleton's stock commenced at the fair grounds to-day with a good attendance of buyers. Only cows and helters were sold up to noon, the following being the prices: Crumply Horn, 6 years old, threee-fourths blood White Face, 6 months old, seven-eighths blood

Suck Ear, 5 years old, a splendid milk-cow, full blood, \$64.

Black Maria, 4 years old, dam Buttercup 5th, by Kenelon (1, 048), \$40.

Buttercup 7th, out of Buttercup 2d, by Kenelon (1, 048), \$78.

Daisy Brown and fawn, 3 (148), \$78.
aisy Brown and fawn, 3 years old, out of But-inp 3d. by Jep, \$81.
rown heifer, 3 years old, out of Buttercup 5th, Brown heifer, 3 years old, out of Buttercup 5th, by Jep. \$35.

Brown and fawn, white spot on right thigh and flank, out of Buttercup 5th, by Jep. \$60.

Light red beifer, 3 years old, white on flank and serous ramp, \$30.

White stripe on shoulder, two years in milk, ipe on shoulder, two years in milk,

Boston, Mass., June 18.—The Boston Herald says that B. R. Smith & Co., cotton-dealers, are involved in the affairs of B. R. Smith & Co., of

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

DE. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked won-lets. For the last three years I have find frequent and evere attacks of sciation, sometimes extending from he iumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both over times. the time I have been thus afflicted. I have out all the remedies recommended by wise cols, hoping to find relief, but all proved a

men and tools, hoping to and relief, but all proves to be failured. Various kinds of haths, manipulations, on tward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and preservations of the most ended applications of the most ended to when taked to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been selleted as myself, was induced to try your remedy it was then suffering fearfully wish one of my old turns. To my entryles and delight the first application gave me case, after bathing and rubbing the pairs affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the fieller. In a short time the pair passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical stateds approaching a change of weather. I know how how a personal part of the disastent of the disa

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA

INFLUENZA. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, tumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the lounts, pains in the bowles, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostblies, Radway's Ready fluctually identified the afford immediate case, and its continued to the lower specified a permanent cure. Price, 50 Ca.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIE CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement reed

any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stope the most excruciating paint at any inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Language of the Lang

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sere Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Hendache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatian

Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites

Inflammation of the Kidneys,

The application of the Ready Relief to the partie parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford eas and comfore.

Thirty to sixty drops in haif a tumbler of water will in a few minutes ours tramps. Spasms. Sour Stomach, the sixty of the second tramps. Colic. Wind in the flowels, and all laterns Paint.

Tavelers should slways carry a bottle of RADWAYS
READY HELIKF with them. A few drops in water,
will prevent sickness or pains from change of water,
it is better than Fresch Brandy or Bitters as a saline.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cared for afty cents. There is not a remediat agent in this world that will care Fever and Ague, and all other Maiarious, Billious, Scarles, Trybold, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), co quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIESTITY cents get bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bence, Floch or
Nerves.
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FULIDS.
Chronic Rheumatiam, Scrotula, Glandwir Swelling,
Backing Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitie
Complaints, Bicecking of the Lungs, Dyspessia, Water
Brash, Tic Deloragar, White Swellings, Tumors Uncera, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Sait Rheum, Browmale Complaints.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all emedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrotulous constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only obstitute cure for LIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR, RADWAY'S

or Suffocating Fluttering at the Heart, Cheking or Suffocating Sensations when in a tring meture. Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and cult risk the Heart, Dentering of Perspiration. Tellwanes of the Skin and Kyes, Pain in the Side. Chess, Gimba, and sudden Flusses of Heat, Burning in the Figsh.

A few doese of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-samed disorders, Figs.

"False and True."

mittes, engaged in looking into inations in railway management some interesting information freight Agent Vilas, of the Er sidering the "Eveners," Mr. V. Morris was our "Eveners," and cago. The system was star At that time the rates for tra

THE RAILW

with Inside Point

An Astonished Publi

One Man Known to

Three Men Given \$15

Combination of Ros Open War on the

Railroad Matters in

Death of Char

EVENERS P

York, June 18.—The

Follett.

Paid Commissions

Load of Cattle

81,500,000

tion, whatever might be agreed stock traffic; they appointed is as 'Eyeners,' whose duty it w percentages agreed on were at the understanding that the tend to trunk lines West, incl. as the roads leading East frequency arrest upon, and it was 'Eveners' to see that the ahipped over these roads. For received a consideration of 'Eveners' were Nelson Moraton, of Chicago, and T. C. G. "Do you mean they receive very car-load anipped East the service of seeing each ragreed percentage of the whole from Chicago East?"

"Yes, sir; out they had an

"Yes, sir; out they had another in the form instance, we were sho month in our percentage, the see we got our proportion, et go out and buy the cattle themselves. They had to me centage, or we would not be tain and ship enough cattle give us our percentage. The was broken because things were was broken because things wer.
The rates on cattle were broken sylvania Road, after giving us down to \$40 per car-load from rate now is \$60 a car. On the \$18, \$50 for the haul from But ent rates we get 47 per cent

twenty-seven months, Mr. Mor. portioning work. The amount "Eveners" was estimated by ne Committee at \$1,500,000. Mr. Vilas said Erie gave ma merchant at any place he tr nate against other merchant ness there. He did not th terest the only one in fix the general public's interests

THE RANSAS CIT

THE KANSAS CIT
The managers of the railre
leading to Southwestern pe
pleased over the success that a
efforts to avoid a general war.
first-class fare from Kansas
for the paying rate, yet fit is
50 cents. The way matters
hardly probable that the St.
continue to sell tickeds from K
Louis for 50 cents, as it wil
cause in the least. On the cojure them to a far greater cause in the least. On the co-jure them to a far greater hated rival, the Chicago & A-they can do under the cir-acknowledge the Chicago & A-between St. Louis and Kansas of the fight lasts the better the tised. It is already getting the passanger business betwee Kansas City than either of the libes. The low rate from Kan-Kansas City than either of the lines. The low rate from Ka Louis is greatly annoying the ties, and they are also and should come to a close. I authorities are taking advantation, and are sending their per to St. Louis. So many have a posed of in that way that Louis has been forced cular-letter to the various their attention to the provise names which provides that owners of any railroad, or charge of any railroad-car of bring into the City of St. Louis. charge of any railroad-car of bring into the City of St. Lo to become a charge to the city a misdemeaner and be subjected to support such peup main in the city. It is hard to road companies can be made an ordinance. The railroads every one who presents a rear cannot possibly know whether the conting such tickets are train is very often the case, an Westers country, that the placts have the most money in The probabilities now are he transferred again to the fit already rumored that then it already rumored that then it already rumored that the rise in the case, and the already rumored that then it had not been supported to the first are taking live-stock and city to Chicago at greatly refight, however, cannot be are bound business, as the Hilling privilege of making the rates and will not cut them under

and will not cut them under the Chicago of the Chicago & Alton on Kannas City which a service again will the Chicago & Alton on Kannas City & Northern to souri, Kannas & Texas, from bel, the Wahneh trom Hanni the Central to Chicago By the Central to Chicago By from Kannas City & Northern to souri, Kannas & Texas, from bel, the Wahneh trom Hanni the Central to Chicago By from Kannas City to Chicago & Alton The ton will, of course rate, and another cut will until the bestore is again necessarily bring the ropool into the fight, as of that arrangement follow. The fight will to the roads of the setter Esteast, between the roads don lows, Nebraska, Kannas, Misboard points. It is definitely

REMEDIES. Hon. George Starr as to y's Ready Reliet in a Rheumatism.

New PLACE, New York, your Relief has worked won-sars I have had frequent and sometimes attending from akies, and at times in both been thus afflicted, I have dies recommended by wise ad relief, but all proved to so of boths, manipulations, indimens too auroprous to of the most eniment pays of the most eniment pays, give me relief.

Green's was induced to try sufficient and certificity with one parties and certificity with one parties and certificity with one parties and certificity with one the limb ing and rubbing the limb ing and rubbing the limb ing and rubbing was short time the with passed are slight period attacks as there. I know now have a short time the disastice. I know now have a short time the disastice. I know now have a short time the disastice. I know now have a short time the disastice. There y value. GEO. STARR

HTHERIA, INFLUENZA. ficult Breathing W MINUTES, BY EADY RELIEF.

R.R. WOUST PAINS Twenty Minutes. E HOUR Advertisement need with Pain.

N REMEDY

Twenty Minutes. exeruciating the pain, the

TANT EASE. dneys, mmation of the Bladder estion of the Lungs, itation of the Heart theria,

algia, Rheumatism, blains, and Frost Bites

fleady Relief to the part or flenity exists will afford case half a tumbler of water will imps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, the Diarrhom, Dysentery,

ND AGUE. ared for fifty cents. There is is world that will care Fever Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, er Fevers (aided by Radway's DWAY'S READY RELIES.

ADWAY'S illian Resolvent, LOOD PURIFIER,

F CHRONIC DISEASE. LITIC, HEREDITARY OR AGIOUS, ATED IN THE Sixin or Bonce. Flesh or SOLIDS AND VITIATING FLUIDS. SCIPTULE Glandular Swelling.

mplaint, &c. parillian Resolvent excel at ture of Chronic, Scrufulous, Diseases, but it is the only ADDER COMPLAINTS

sea, Gravel, Diabetes, Droney, onthanne of Urine, Bright id in all cases where there are the water is thick, doudy, he the water is thick, doudy, he the white of an egg, or or there is smorbld, darry white bone-dust deposits, and burning sensation when passesmail of the back and along place. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

N TUMOR GROWTH CURED ADWAY'S

EDIES. 0., 32 Warren-st, N.Y. ADWAY'S

mily coated with sweet gam, cleanse, and strengthea, cure of all disorders of the kidney, Bladder, Nerrous natipation, Costiveness, Individually Costiveness, Individually Costiveness, Individually Costiveness, Individually Costiveness, Individually Costiveness, Individual Costiveness, Individual Costiveness, Individual Costiveness, Individual Corpus, in the Puliness of the Bleed in Stomach, Nausea, Hearthurn, or weight in the Steam, Stomach, Nausea, Hearthurn, or weight in the Steam, Stomach, Nausea, Hearthurn, or weight in the Steam, Stamba, Indian, Indian, Indian, Costing in when in a Wight, Fewer and Gull Pain in Fermination, Vellowness of the Steam, Stamba, and Burning in the Fiest, Stamba, and Burning in the Fiest, Stamba, and Stamba, Indian, Indian,

EAD nd True." LADWAY & CO. No. 25 WE THE RAILWAYS.

An Astonished Public Furnished with Inside Points on the "Eveners."

One Man Known to Have Been Paid Commissions of Over 81,500,000.

Three Men Given \$15 on Every Car-Load of Cattle Shipped East.

Combination of Roads Effected to Open War on the Chicago & Alton.

Railroad Matters in Iowa---The Death of Charles E. Follett.

EVENERS' PAY.

Posts, June 18.—The Assembly Com NEW YORK, June 18.—Ine Assembly Com-nities, engaged in looking into freight discrim-sations in railway management generally, got one interesting information out of General freight Agent Vilas, of the Eric, to-day. Con-diering the "Eveners." Mr. Vilas said: "Mr. lieris was our 'Evener,' and he lived in Chi-At that time the rates for transportation were very low, and there seemed no way of maintain-ing them except to have a set of men appointed give to the different trunk lines their propor in whatever might be agreed upon, of the live tock traffic; they appointed three men, known a Ereners, whose duty it was to see that the receives arreed on were shipped; also with a understanding that the system should exact to trunk lines West, including such points the roads leading East from these points as the roads leading East from these points could agree upon, and it was the duty of the 'Eveners' to see that the proportions were shipped over these roads. For that service they received a consideration of \$15 per car. The 'Eveners' ware Nelson Morris and J. Wolleston, of Chicago, and T. C. Gastmor, of New

"Do you mean they received \$15 per car for every car-load snipped East from Chicago for the service of seeing each road received its arreed percentage of the whole amount shipped from Chicago East?"

"Yes, sir; out they had another respon If, for instance, we were short any week or mouth in our percentage, they were obliged to see we got our proportion, even it they had to go out and buy the cattle and ship them themselves. They had to make good our percentage, or we would not pay Mr. Morris anything. Any shipper might want to send a large lot of cattle East over the Michigan Central, and that might disturb the percentage. They could not send them over seether line, but the Eveners would have to obin and ship enough cattle over our lines to gire as our percentage. The Evener system was broken because things were not satisfactory. The rates on cattle were broken by the Pennplyania Road, after giving us notice, and went down to \$40 per car-load from Chicago. The rate now is \$60 a car. On the \$40-rate we got \$18, \$30 for the haul from Buffalo. On the per cent rates we get 47 per cent of \$7 net for our

Mr. Sterne said be had figures showing that in twenty-seven months, Mr. Morris, Erle's "Even-m," received \$380,000 for his share of the ap-"Eveners" was estimated by one member of the Committee at \$1,500,000.

Mr. Vilas said Erie gave manufacturers special

Mr. Vilas said Erie gave manufacturers special rates to encourage manufacture; also gave special rates to jobbing-houses along the road, but not in New York. In fixing the rate for a merchant at any place he tried not to discriminate against other merchants in the same business there. He did not think the railway interest the only one in fixing rates. He regarded the shipper's interests, but admitted that for

THE KANSAS CITY WAR. The managers of the railroads in this city leading to Southwestern points are greatly pleased over the success that has crowned their efforts to avoid a general war. While \$9.50 for

first-class fare from Kansas City to Chicago is not a paying rate, yet it is much better than

50 cents. The way matters now stand, it is hardly probable that the St. Louis roads will continue to sell tickets from Kansas City to St.

Louis for 50 cents, as it will not belp their

should come to a close. The Kansas City suthorities are taking advantage of the situation, and are sending their paupers and tramps to St. Louis. So many have already been disposed of in that way that the Mayor of St. Louis has been forced to send a circular-letter to the various railroads, drawing their attention to the provisions of a city ordinance which provides that the President or swarrs of any railroad or the conductor in charge of any railroad-ear or train, who shall bring into the City of St. Louis a person or persons who are insone or paupers, who are liable to become a charge to the city, shall be guilty of a misdameanor and be subject to fines, and be

cause in the least. On the contrary, it will injure them to a far greater extent than their hated rival, the Chicago & Alton. The best they can do under the circumstances is to atknowledge the Chicago & Alton as a rival line between St. Louis and Kansas City, for the longer the fight last the better the Alton is advertised. It is already getting a larger share of the passanger business between St. Louis and Kansas City than either of the regular St. Louis lines. The low rate from Kansas City to St. Louis is greatly annoying the St. Louis authorities, and they are also anxious that the war should come to a close. The Kansas City authorities are taking advantage of the situa-

through consideration of Judge Bowen's injunction. Everything continues quiet along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Road, and business is being tranquilly conducted. As soon as the future possession of this road is confirmed, it is believed the litigation pending will terminate, and the Rio Grande Company will carry forward the policy of development.

forming which will apply for a charter for an elevated reilroad under the General Railroad law, and aminent counsel have given an opinion that the charter must issue under the law. It is not intended to issue under the law. It is not intended to fight the Councils, and consent will be asked for the right to build tracks for a line across the city east and west. The Company will be organized at an early day, and it is believed that the Councils will grant the location that is saked. The scheme has no connection with the plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a station in the centre of the city, for which it has for a long time been buying land.

to become a charge to the city, shall be guilty of a misdameanor and be subject to fines, and be used to support such paupers while they remain in the city. It is hard to see how the rail-road companies can be made liable under such as ordinance. The railroads have to transport every one who presents a regular ticket. They cannot possibly know whether the persone presenting such tickets are tramps or paupers. It is very often the case, and especially in the Westers country, that the poprest-looking subjects have the most money in their pockets.

The probabilities now are that the fight will be transferred again to the freight business. It is already rumored that the new Hopkins route has loberly, the Wabash, and the Illinois Central as taking live-stock and grain from Kanasa Chris Chicago at greatly reduced rates. This fight, however, cannot be extended to the westbound business, as the Illinois Central has the privilers of making the rates on that business, and will not cut them under any circumstances.

The Central and Western Associations of General Ticket and Passenger Arents held meetings at the Grand Pacific Hotel vesterday, but, beyond passing resolutions of condolence on the death of C. E. Follett, ne business was transacted.

the recent Chicago meeting, and the older heads declare that an early settlement without the aid of the trunk lines is utterly impossible.

IOWA RAILBOAD MATTERS. Frecial Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, I.a., June 16.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific have had another little game of Sunday track-taying. The former had begun track-laying on its Knoxville branch at Knoxvirie, for this city. The latter shoved out its track across the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, so that when the junction was made the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy would be compelled to put in the "frog" and of course maintain it. Frogs cost money. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, instead of doing as the other expected, diverged its line, went around the end of the Rock Island track on Sunday, and has managed to keep its track well strung and has managed to keep its track well strong out. The Rock Island fellows are elected for a "frog," so far as heard from. This is the third

out. The Rock Island fellows are elected for a "frog," so far as heard from. This is the third Sunday tilt between these two companies, and there is a little matter in rehearsal to come off when the Knoxville branch gets inside the limits of this city, as their line crosses land claimed by the Rock Island, as Assignes of the old Des Moines Valley Reliroad Company, alias Keokuk & Des Moines.

The latest project reported is that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will construct a branch this season from some point in Pottawattamic Coanty to Macedonia. An effort will be made to get it extended to Glenwood, in Mills County. It will pass through one of the best stock-producing sections in the State.

The stockholders of the Atlantic, Red Oak, & St. Louis Railroad, at a recent meeting, elected as the first Board of Directors: Alfred Hebard, Ed Moriary, and Wayne Stennett, Red Oak; F. S. Cartis, George A. Grover, Lewis R. Fry, R. D. Kohn, Thomas C. Doane, Phil S. Green, G. S. Gyley, William Barton, A. H. Hebard, St. Louis, Mo.; Isaac Dickerson and Lafayette Young, At lantic, Ia.; M. J. Davis, Lewis, Ia. The Directors will meet at St. Louis & Council Bluffs Short Line Road, and will intersect it at Red Oak, running to Atlantic, in Cass County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

The old I. N. & C. R. R. Company, which has been practically dead for fifteen years having nothing to show for its existence except a charter and an abandoued and grass-grown road-bed, now that Gen. Winslow proposes to build his lowa City Branch to Riverside on that road-bed, comes forth like Beagnos's ghost, and declares that if he does so, to its exclusion, he will get ousted. As the claims of the stock-holders of the I. N. & C. are outlawed, and the whole property is held under titte of mechanics' lien, it is not likely the General will be hindered much in his march.

The Dubuque & Dakota Railroad Company is placing on record a mortgage of \$4,000,000 on its property in the several counties along the line, as far west as Wright, which ind

placing or record a mortgage of \$4,000,000 on its property in the several counties along the line, as far west as Wright, which indicates the road is to be built there.

It is now thought that the Minneapolis & St. Louis extension from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge will be on the old route of the lowa & Minnesota, via Garner. Negotiations to that end are now pending with John F. Duncombe, who controls the right of way and road-bed of the lowa & Minnesota. If Duncombe can work into the dicker his Fort Dodge and Fort Ridgeley bantling, it is likely that something will some of it.

it.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific has made a new rule, that at all points where its trains cross another railroad a full stop must be made of all trains by hand-brakes. This apbe made of all trains by hand-brakes. This ap-plies to passenger trains supplied with air-brakes. It is an extra precaution to secure a stop. So that a collision as a crossing is next to impossible. It also serves to keep the break-men at their post instead of lounging or sleep-ing in the coaches. They must put on the brakes or walk up to the Captain's office.

EXPRESS THEIR GRIEF. At a joint meeting of the Western and Cen-tral Associations of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago yesterday, the Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the grief of the entire membership caused by the decease of Foliett, inte General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, presented the follow-

ing:

Death has taken from among us one of our most exteemed associates,—one who has been for many years an active worker in our gatherings; a man of sound judgment and varied experience; one of the oldest members of the General Passenger and licket Agents' Association; a faithful, conscientious, honest, active, and valued worker; valued for his clear judgment in all matters of business, and active in the pursuits of his calling. Many are the times that memory recalls when his intellectual and lucid statements of his calling. Many are the times that memory recalls when his intellectual and lucid statements have carried conviction in solving a knotty question, and we shall mise him in our future gatherings. Easy in his manners, prompt to meet an emergency, our friend was looked up to as anthority in questions affecting the passenger interests of the railway service, but he has gone from our midst and we how with hamble sabmission to that decree from which there is no appeal.

We cherish the many pleasant associations of long years of close acquaintance, and can truly say that the estire fraiemity will learn with feelings of sadness that he can no longer respond to our salutations.

Resolved, That we extend to the members of his family the assurance of our kindly sympathy in their bereavement, and pray that the God of all consolation will help them to pear the loss of a husband and a father.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be furnished the newspapers, and also a certified copy be sent to the family.

THE DENVER WAS.

DENVER, Col., June 18.—Justice Miller ar rived here yesterday, and is associated with Judge Hallett in the hearing of the Rio Grande Railway case. Judge Hallett this afternoon decided he could not hear any questions connected with Judge Bowen's injunction until the record thereof is made and filed in the office of the Court at Pal Norte. The applica-Clerk of his Court, at Del Norte. The application to execute the order of the United State Supreme Court, to put the Denver & Rio Grande Company in possession of the Grand Canon, comes before Justice Miller as soon as he is through consideration of Judge Bowen's injunc-

CHICAGO & PACIFIC BAILBOAD. Bn appeal from the decree of the foreclosure of this road was perfected shortly after the entry of the same by certain persons party to the record, and resterday the President of the New York, New England & Western Investment

privilence of making the rates on that business, and will not cut them under any circumstances.

The Louis, June 18.—In retailation for the combination of the Chicago roads against the combination of the Chicago roads against the firm of the between Kanasa City and Chicago, with which a territic fight will be made against the Chicago & Alton on Kanasa City business. The combination consists of the St. Louis, Kanasa City & Northern to Moberly, the Missouri, Kanasa City to Chicago was placed as \$7.50, being \$3 lower than by the Chicago & Alton The Chicago & Alton will, of course, meet their rate, and another cut will be made, and so on until the bottom is again reached. This will necessarily bring the reads of the foward of that arrangement is bound to follow. The fight, and an abrogation of that arrangement is bound to follow. The fight, and an abrogation of that arrangement is bound to follow. The fight, and an abrogation of that arrangement is bound to follow. The fight, and an abrogation of the reads of the entire East and West, or, at least, between the roads doing business between leval of the fight, that an early stitlement, of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be forced upon the beliligeness of the difficulties may be for

Grand total... \$248, 625.21 \$342, 081.60 The earnings from June 1 to June 14. inclu-sive, were as follows: 2,078 14-100 Barnings. miles.
Passeager.....\$109, 837, 63
Freight 327, 969, 40
Express 9, 153, 84
Mail 10, 576 44 Grand total .... \$502,648.20

2,078 14-100

POLITICAL.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, June 18.—On the reassembling of the Republican State Convention this morning, the report of the Committee on Credentials, ruling out the contestants from San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties, and the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, recommending the temporary officers for the permanent officers of the Convention, were adopted. The Committee on Platform asked further time, and a recess was taken till 2 p.m.

Ban Francisco, June 18.—The Republican State Convention this afternoon adopted a platform, of which the following are the leading points: It reaffirms the principles of the Republican party; denounces the attempt of the Democracy to interfere with the purity of elections; sustains the President's veto-policy;

tions; sustains the President's veto-policy; pledges the party to a faithful application of the new Constitution and support of progressive education; piedges candidates for the Legislature to attempt to settle the differences existing in some portions of the State between agricult ural and mining interests; affirms that Congress

ural and mining interests; affirms that Congress should regulate freights and fares in inter-State commerce, and pledges the Railroad Commissioners of the State to fair reductions within the borders of the State to fair reductions within the borders of the State, but does not define the amount of reduction. There are also an anti-Chinese plank and a declaration in favor of small holdings of lands. George C. Gorham, who holds a proxy, and was placed on the Committee on Platform. presented a separate resolution reciting the recipts and expenditures of the Railroad Company, and demanding a reduction of one-fourth of the rates charged June 1 of the current year. After a long discussion it was adopted and incorporated in the platform. Nominations for Governor were declared in order. Several motions to adjourn were voted down. No disposition was shown to place candidates in the field, and the Chairman declared a motion to adjourn carried, though the vote was manifestly to the contrary. Congressman Horace Davis has considered quite possible be may receive the support of the friends of Evans and Swift, the feeling among them being evidently anything to beat Perkins, who develops the most positive strength.

San Francisco, June 18—10 p. m.—The Re-

Strength.

San Francisco, June 18—10 p. m.—The Republican State Convention this evening nominated George C. Perkins for Governor, on the

inated George C. Perkins for Governor, on the first callot.

San Francisco, June 18.—The Workingmen's Municipal Convention to-day nominated the Nev. Isaac S. Kolloch, paster of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, for Mayor.

San Francisco, June 18.—The Workingmen's Municipal Convention this afternoon made the following nominations: Sheriff, Thomas Deemond; Treasurer, W. R. Shaber; Chief of Bolice, James Carroll; Auditor, J. P. Dunn. Desmond was Captain of the vessel which rescued the Fenial prisoners from Australia some years ago. Shaber is a furniture dealer. Carroll commanded the steamer Great Republic, recently wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia. Dunn is a marketman, recently President of the Eleventh Ward Club, but the office was declared vacant to enable him to accept a nomination.

office was declared vacant to enable him to accept a nomination.

San Francisco, Cal., June 18—11 p. m.—The Republican State Convention this evening, after some dilatory business, went into nomination. The following candidates were named: George C. Perkins, of San Francisco; George S. Evans, of San Josquin; W. J. Swift, of San Francisco; and Horace Davis, of San Francisco. The first ballot resulted: Perkins, 215; Evans, 106; Davis, 53; Swift, Sl. The nomination was made unanimous amid great applause. The Convention adjourned till toapplanse. The Convention adjourned till tomorrow. The nomination of Perkins
on the first ballot was unexpected,
and indicates a decided victory of
the snti-machine element. Mr. Perkins is
partner in the Pacific Coast Steamshin Company, has had considerable experience in public
life, and, while open to objection of being engared in transportation, will undoubtedly prove
a strong candidate.

OHIO, Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, O., June 18.—The Hon. Charles Foster was tendered a reception this evening by the Lincoln Club at their new building, on the Lincoln Club at their new building, on Eighth street. The doors were thrown open to all, and for several hours the Republican candi-date for Governor was kept busy shaking hands with the throng of people that pressed about him. Among the leading Republicans present was Judge Taft, Foster's rival before present was Judge Taft. Foster's rival before the Convention. The two met, and on the most friendly terms, and Judge Taft expressed the warmest interest in Mr. Foster's success. There were also present a large number of editors of country newspapers, who are visiting our city in connection with the Ohio Editorial Excursion. Mr. Foster expressed himself in conversation as entirely confident of the success of the Republicans in October. He has arranged his business affairs so as to give his entire time henceforth to the campaign. Tomorrow he will go to Dayton, and thence will start upon a tour through the State, with the intention of becoming as well sequainted as possible before the opening of the campaign proper, which, he says, will be a very active and aggressive one. Among those who have promised him assistance on the stump are Blaine, Frye, and Woodford. Mr. Foster says he has received scores of letters from hard-money Democrata who say they will support him in preference to Ewing.

COLUMNEUS. O., June 18.—A call has been

Ewing.

Columbus, O., June 18.—A call has been issued for the Democratic State Central Committee to meet here June 28 for organization.

PHILADELPHIA.

Beecia: Depotes to The Tribera.

Philadelphia, June 18.—The action of Sanders' Democratic City Committee last evening in refusing to recognize the McGowan City Committee and meet with them to revise the rules for the Government of the party, is a notice that the fight will be taken to the palls, with every probability of two Democratic candidates for Sheriff at the November election. It is a fight between the Sheriff gang, represented by Barger, Cassidy, and Singerly, owner of the Record, who ran with Senator Wallace against the District Attorney's office, and the Young Democracy, who work with Speaker Randall Neither of these want to see any fight this year,—Wallace, because it gives the Republicans too strong a hold, and Randall because it endangers his position next fall. But old Richard Vanx, one of the Bourbons who was elected President of the Sanders Committee last evening, will never compromise. They have already a full organization in all the wards, and before the end of the week will be full. The decline all overtures, and will nominate a Sheriff of their own, which will insure the choice of a Republican, with the patronage that it gives for three vears. The Republicans, on the other hand, have heated all local troubles, and go into the campaign with a united party.

KENTUCKY. PHILADELPHIA.

RENTUCKY.

As meeting to Shore & that at less an effort will be made to prevent the Democracy of the State from thrusting incompetent and suspicious characters into office. There is no doubt that nearly all the lawlessness in Kentucky is caused by the failure of those in power to rigidly suforce the law. The outrageous conduct of the Democratic Judges elevated to office by ex-Confederates has promoted another fave make a suspension petition by the Democracy of the First Appellate District of Kentucky is susceed Judge Edilot, who was assuminated by Col. Thomas F. Buford, some weeks since. It was shown, before the

election of Hargis, to the exclusion of a doubt in the minds of all fair-minded persons, that he had so mutilated the records of his family Bible as to make his age greater than it is, yet, in the face of this fact, the Democrats elected him to the high office. To-day Thomas F. Greer, of Mayaville, Ky., the correspondent who made the charges, brought suit against Hargis for libel in the Louisville Court of Common Pleas. Great interest is now felt in the case, and its result will be anxiously watched for. WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

Special Diapatch to The Tribuna.

Maddison, Wis., June 18.—The Republican State Committee met in this city to-day, and agreed upon a call for a State Convention to mominate candidates for State collects to meet in this city on Wednesday, 23d of July. The call also invites the Republicans of the State, and all in sympathy with the principles and policy of this party, to attend a Mass Convention in the Capitol Park, in Madison, to meet at 2 o'clock p. m., the same day, for the purpose of appropriately celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the party in Wisconsin. Those who participated in the meeting of July, 1854, are especially desired to be present. Distinguished speakers are to be secured to address the meeting. Several members of the Committee are unable to attend the meeting, but the absentees signified their approval of the call by telegrams, with the exception of two or three. A number of leading Republicans from different sections of the State who were in the city, including ex-Gov. Washburn, State Senators Van Schalck, of Miswatkee, and W. T. Price, of Eau Claire, ex-Speaker Cassidy, of Rock, and William E. Carter, of Grant, were present by invitation, and all approved the call as it was finally agreed upon.

RELIGIOUS.

EPISCOPALIANS. MILWAUKER, June 18.—At the sessions of the

Episcopalian Diocesan Council to-day, the canon for a Cathedral chapter, introduced by Bishop Welles, came up for ratification, and was acted

upon in detail. A lively but good-tempered de-bate of two hours occurred over the first section, which in the original draft read:

The Bishop and Diocese of Wisconsin "recog-nizing primitive mage, and believing the Catne-dral to be an essential organ of the Bishop for the remity of his office and the discharge of his duties, do establish," etc. The motion of the opponents of the Cathedral scheme was that so much of the sec-tion as is quoted above be stricken out and after a discussion of two hours the motion prevailed by a vote by acclamation, which was largely affirma-tive.

a discussion of two hore the motion prevailed by a vote by acclamation, which was largely affirmative.

The remaining sections were then taken up and disposed of in their order.

The consideration of the canon was cut short early in the afternoon session by Mr. Winslow, of Racine, who introduced a resolution referring all drafts of canons that had been submitted to the Bisnop and committee of fourteen to be appointed by the Bishop, with instructions to report at the next annual Council. An acrimonious debate followed, in which lay delegates assailed Bishop Welles and his adherents unmerel fully. Nevertheless the resolution prevailed, and the fight over the Cathedral-Chapter question ended. The Council shortly thereafter adjourned sine die.

This evening a beautiful memorial service to the late Dr. De Koven was held at the Cathedral. A large memorial cross, a gift to Bishop Welles from a citizen of Detriot, surmounted by a crown of natural flowers, also flanked by handsome bouquets of flowers, constituted the principal sitar ornament. The memorial sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Durbin, of Fond du Lac. After the memorial sermon a reception was given to the Bishop and attending clergy at the clergy-house adjoining the Cathedral. The reception issted upwards of an hour, and was largely attended.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The slarm from Box 43 at 1:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a pot of ter catching fire in the basement of a two-story frame building No. 108 West Monroe street, occupied by T. Anderson, a silver-plater and engraver. The alarm from Box 86 at 11:20 Tuesday night was caused by fire in the two-story frame building No. 755 Wabash avenue, owned by M. Johning No. 705 wabash avenue, owned by M. Johnson, and occupied as a residence by J. Van Bealer. Cause, some mearing apparel in a closet accidentally catching fire.

A still alarm to Chemical Engine No. 1 at 12:25 vesterday morning was caused by a fire among some shavings in a basement at Nos. 47 and 49 Jefferson street, occupied by Mr. Sebor, manufacturer of picture-frames and brackets. Damage nominal.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 18.—Elijah Haney's agricultural works, machine-shops, and foundry, in the city, caught fire this afternoon, and were totally destroyed. Loss about \$5,000; insurance, \$2,000, in the Clinton. It was quite remote from the Fire Department, and hence more disastrous.

GEN. GRANT.

His Speech at the Dinner Given Him by the King of Siam.

Bangkok, Siam, April 25.—On Wednesday evening Gen. Grant dined with the King,—an honor heretofore reserved for members of Royal families. In addition to the General and his party, the guests were the United States Consul and Vice-Consul, Mrs. Torrey, Miss Studer, the Princes of the blood, and the Foreign Minister.

After the dessert was placed on the table. After the dessert was placed on the table, the King arose, and, calling upon the guesta to fill their glasses, proposed the health of the President of the United States, together with that of his distinguished guest.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—At the convention of engineers, this morning, Charles E. Emery, consulting engineer, New York, read a paper on "The Flexure of Beams," discussed by Mr. Kent, editor of the Iron Age. F. Cottingwood, Brooklyn, read a paper on the progress of the bridge over the East River at New York.

This afternoon the engineers are visiting the Ohio Steel Works, Standard Oil Works, Cleveland Rolling Mills, and other places of interest. The ladies of the members are visiting the various hencylent institutions under the secont of the ladies of the Woman's Christian Association.

Some Very Fast Trotting at the Central Park Matinee.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Large Fields and Warm Work at East Saginaw.

Lucy and Elsie Good Winners in the 2:34 and 2:23 Classes. THE TURE.

Over 3,000 people visited the Central Park track yesterday afternoon in the expectation or witnessing some fine sport in the way of protecting, the occasion being the matines post-poned from last Saturday, and they were not disappointed, the hours between 2 o'clock and 6 being filled in with events of various descripions. There were no less than seven races on the programme, and under the direction of resident Fernold and Secretary Aldrich they

tions. There were no less than seven races on the programme, and under the direction of President Fernold and Secretary Aldrich they were all gotten through with without delay or trouble of any kind. The event of the day was, of course, the free-for-all race, in which Mir. Samuelj Morgan's stallion Piedmont and the gray gelding Charley Ford were to start. It was known to most of those present that either horse could beat 2:25 handily, and, as both were good accrers and level-headed hot work was looked for. The horses trotted two heats, both being won by Piedmont, who went slong grandly, never making a skip from start to finish. He led ford to the wire by a few inches only in each beat, but the time -2:24, 2:25 - was fast enough to beat almost anything at this time of the year. Piedmont was driven by James Dustin, who brought out Comms, and the artistic manner in which be handled the son of Almont was a sight to be remembered. Neither of the horses have a record better than 2:31, and it is probable that they will meet again in the 2:30 race as the July meeting here.

The 2:40 race in harness was another one in which speed was shown, Feter Johnson's Marian winning the first heat in 2:33 and Mr. P. L. Hansoom's stallion Nomad, by Almont, the second in 3:35½. Between two of the races Mr. Isaac Waixel's team, Sollie K. and mate, trotted a mile, driven by their owner, in 2:33½. Mr. Waixel received the word unexpectedly, and had he been expecting a send-off could doubtless have driven his pair in 2:35 or better. The audience was composed of Chicago's best citizens, showing that the gentlemen of the Central Park Association have given turf sports favor among a class that until lately took no interest in them. Quite a delegation of running horse men were on hand, as were also the members of the Illinois Press Association, who drove to the track in carriages. The summaries are as follows:

Chicago's best citizens, showing that one given turf sports favor among a class that until lately took no interest in them. Quite a d

Free-for-all:

OTHER TURP NOTES.

The members of the Illinois Press Association visited the Jockey Club grounds yesterday, and were shown round the buildings, track, and Gen. R. Rowett, of Carlinville, Ill., a well-known turfman, reached the city last night, and will remain until after the races, baving several horses engaged at the coming meeting.

The California horses seem to be doing well. Lottery and Mark L. were given a mile together yesterday morning in 1:46, and a turfman who witnessed it says the performance convinced him that the Pacific-Coast flyers were slick ones. him that the Pacific-Coast flyers were size ones.

Mr. Charles Littlefield, who lately returned from Europe, where he had charge of Mr. Sanford's horses, has accepted the situation of trainer for Mr. Pierre Lorillard. He will reach Chicago to-day from New York, and take charge of Mr. Loriflard's recent purchase, the 3-year-old colt Wallenstein, that runs at the meeting here in the Criterion stake.

The Louisiana horses entered at the coming meeting reached Chicago several days ago, but have thus far been overlooked. They comprise Wildmore and Forlorn, entered in the Derby; and Annie Wheaton and Maggie May, entered in the Oaks. Annie Wheaton and Forlorn are also in the Trial Stakes, and Maggie May and Forlorn in the Inter-Ocean Stake.

Forlorn in the Inter-Ocean Stake.

Fourteen horses arrived at the Jockey Club track yesterday, comprising the stables of Powers & Son, Decatur, Ill.; James Dazil, Nashville; M. Welsh and M. Jenninga, Louisville; and Messrs. Alexander and Greeley, St. Louis. Powers & Son have Volturno, b. c., 3 years, entered in the Derby. Bedell, b. I., 2 years, entered in the Ladies' Stake; Vinet, b. f., 3 years, entered in the Ladies' Stake; Vinet, b. f., 3 years, entered in the Ladies' Stake; the C. Blarney and b. c. Buck Elliott, 2 years, entered in the Pacific-Hotel Stake; Mola, ch. f., 3 years, entered in the Oaks; Glenmore, ch. c., 4 years, entered in the Allerton Stake and Garden-City Cup. W. H. Huggins arrived with Ella Bowett and Keene Richards, Jr.

Saccial Banatch to The Tribura.

the Ring arose, and, ching gook the guests to fill their giasses, proposed the health of the President of the United States, of America, with the control of distinguished guest. The King, in offering this tosat, expressed the most lively gratification at having thus an orportunity of bonoring so distinguished a representative of the United States of America, with which country he hoped Stam might be drawn into closer relations. He characterized Gen. Grant as a statesman of the hithest rank, whose fame hashoning and he regarded the visit of such a man as an honor to his Kingdom. The next tosat was the health of his Majesty, proposed by Gen. Grant, as follows:

Your Majeser, Lanys and Gentranys: I am very mach obliged for the kind and complimentary manner in which you have welcomed in the loss. The favorite third, and the balance force of your letters inviting me to Siam, and to see with my own cycs your country saed year people. I feel that in would have been a mistorenus of the popular of the proposing that in would have been a mistorenus of the proposing that he principal cities in India Burmah. The proposing that he proposing that he was been aloved the proposing that he was been agreeable and instructive. For the welcome I have remeasure and popular force and manufactures will increase with the rost price of sum. I am that to see that her as the crafting of the wast from the proposing has heatted any of the proposing has heatted any of the proposing has heatted any of the proposing has heatted and the safet of civilization.

Those you will allow us to sak you to drink to keep the first of the proposing has heatted and the proposing has heatted the pro

backers, as the collared Low, and at the half polved her nose in front. Round the last turn she picked up and kept commany with Post Boy, and down the home stretch led him. Down the home stretch splendid traveling was arthough. Elsie winning the heat handliy, Monroe Chief second, Post Boy third, Calmar fourth, Lew Scott fifth, Dick Wright sirth, Dictator seventh, Brother Jonathnn eighth. Time, 2:23.

In the third heat all went for Elsie, and on the third score they got off, Calmar last. Elsie made a play forward, and led around the turn, followed by Scott and Chief close up, and wasn't headed in the heat. Down the back Calmar, who was some five or six lengths belind the entire party, cuit them down one after another until all were bunched around the last turn. Here Dictator collared Chief, but couldn't reach the leaders. Elsie, with a lively gait, swuaz under the wire, three lengths to spare, winner of the best and race. Lew Scott second, Calmar, who had trotted very last, third, Dictator fourth, Monroe Chief fifth, Brother Jonathan sixth, Dick Wright seventh, Post Boy eighth; time, 2:23.

Following is a summary, Purse same as 2:34 race:

This more and the control of the con

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus.

Columbus.

Columbus.

Columbus.

O, June 18.—The attendance upon the races to day was not large, but better than yeaterday.

The first race, one and a half-mile-dash, for a club purse of \$150, \$50 to second, had tenentries and nine starters. Enterprise took the race in 2:38%, Bettie F. second, and Surget third.

race in 2:39%, Settie F. second, and Surget third.

The second race, sweepstakes for all ares, two-mile-heats, \$20 entrance. \$250 added, of which the second was to receive \$50, had four entries and two starters. The race was easily won in two straight heats by Almeda, Gen. Wiley second money. Time, \$:24%, 3:46%.

The third race, Ladies' Stake, for 2-year-olds, dash of three-fourths of a mile, \$20 entrance, with \$10 added, had six entries and two ready to start. A rigorous race of tongues occupied the next half hour, one faction protesting against the admission of Aaron, owned by Craig, of Booneville, to this race, on the ground that he was a 3-year-old. A committee chosen from the bystanders decided that Aaroon was a 3-year-old, and the judges so announced, and decided all pools off. Belle of the West then galloped over the course and took the stakes.

BASE-BALL. SPRINGFIELDS—NATIONALS.

SPRINGFIELD, June 18.—Nationals, 5; Spring-

THE WEATHER. THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CRIPF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, southeast winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and in the Missouri Valley local rains.

For the Lake Region, stationary or falling barometer, northeast veering to warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain.

LOGAL OBSERVATIONS.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS: CRICAGO, June 18. Time. | Bor. Thr Hu. Wind. | Vel. Rn. | Weather 

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, June 18.—Arrived, steamships
Nevada from Liverpool, Harold from Havre.
Liverpool, June 18.—Arrived, steamships
Iberian and Hlyrian from Boston.
Lowdon, June 18.—Steamships Utopia from New York and Minnesots from Boston have arrived out. rived out.
San Francisco, June 13.—Arrived, the steamer Zealander, Sydney, via Honolulu, bringing British mails.
New York, June 18.—Arrived, State of Nevada from Glasgow.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the best hair-dressing. FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES. FIELLOWS'
COMPOUND
SYRUP
SYRUP
NPO-PHOS-PHILES

HEART DISEASE.

PRICE, \$1.50 PER BUTTLE, SIX OF \$7.50. Sold by all Drogerists.
Western Agents, J. B. HARRIS & CO., Chata-

H. F. GILBERT & CO., RANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS.

16 Bred-d, lev ler, aloning I. I. Sec Inchange.

Buy, set, and carry through the Yew York Stock Eschance all the settle mocks as loan as desired, on 3 years margin. First-class stock privileges naguellated a from 1 to 3/8, per cent distance. Explanatory circulated and daily stock report maries from an application. \$1,200 represe to 50 tare of 1100 here or on stack options of 1100 to 110 to 11

EXPOSITION BUILDING. SIRCUS AND LECTURE On June 31, 1879,

At 8 o'clock p. m. In order to change the order of such things, each person attending will be PRE-SENTED WITH A SILVER DOLLAR, and 'twill be very cheap for it.

SUBJECT:

Accompanied by reasonable prices. Of course there is but one party that can present this subject in its true light, and the platform will be entirely occupied by Willoughby, Hill & Co., the "Unsurpassables." Tailor Clothiers. We are aware that we are comewhat unknown, and, as we must have a good house, offer the delar inducement. OUR DISPLAY ROOM FOR CASSIMERES NOW OPEN. THE LARGEST DISPLAY OF SUCH GOODS IN THE COUNTRY. There is no doubt of it, occupying the second story of our

Cor. Clark and Madi

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., SQUARE-DEALING CLOTHIERS, Open till 9 Every Night.



ON THE LAKE FRONT, Which will be in full operation Mornings. Afternoonand Kvenings. A Monster Circus Troupe. Every Artist a Ring Champion.

Chas. W. Fish, Frank Melville, Will Dutton. Adelaid.
Codona, Louise Bushell. Lawrence Sincers. H.
Batchellor. James Murray, Lootards, Bob Ellingham
Miss D'Atalie. Jerry Bell. Geo. Bins. Crossley and
Kider, and forty others!
Four Original Clowes—John Lowlow, Johnny Patterson, James Bliss, Nat Austin.

A Monagarie of Mastedon Immensity! 10,000 Glistering Attractions! No Candy or Lemonade Peddling!
Doors open at a m., I and 7 sp. m.
Admission to all, 30 cents: Reserved Chahion Opens
Chairs, 25 cents extra; children under a half price.
Trickets on sale at Sheyman, Tramoni. Commercial, and Palmer Hotels.

THE SIDE-WHEEL EXCUR RUBY 

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE GREAT EVENT! MONDAY, June 28,
evening and Wednesday and Saturday Mails Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels 14 100 Strong! Half a Hundred! 50!

By Special Request as Extra Performance will given on Sunday Evening at 8 o'clook.

In preparation, E. W. Stormer Burneque, HEM MORES SHADBOAR THAT POLICIES THE CHOICE IN THE CHOICE THE CH RAILROAD CHAPEL LECT

State-st. near Pourteenth. Prof. N. S. DAVIS, M. D., The Human Lungs and Their Rela-tions to Health and Sickness.

The Lecture will be fully Mustrated by As Plates and Drawings.
Admission free. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT
TONY PASTOR
And his DOUBLE COMPANY, Largest Troms Mr.
Pastor ever organized: Good Anadose, Relly and
Byan, Jone F. Shersian Pastor Company, Miss
and Krans, Gardiner and Raine, Irven instant, Praint
Offrard, John Morris, Bryant as Hoey, Shashas and
Jones, Edwin Krench, French Trit Share,
Jir, Tony Pastor at Tony Pastor a Greatest Show,
Monday arct—Almee and her Opera Boulin Company,
Sc Artisus, Prices as music.
In good time—Haveniy's United Mastodon Minstyla.

FATINITZA. With Maroticent Scenery and Costumes. The following artists in the principal characters: Julis Polis Marie Stone, Annie Basfer, Mile. Jarbeau. V. H. Actonial, Thou Whiften, Hart Conway, Uwas Truccas, as a Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

MAX MAKETZEK. Conductor,
Saturday—First Fatinitza Matinee.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. NDAY, June 18. Every Evening and Wedness STRELE MACKATES PAMOUS MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE CO.,

HANLIN'S THEATRE.
OF CHILD. OPPOSITE NOW COUT-ROOM.
Thursday, June 19. ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
HARRY WEBBER AND COMEDY COMPANY. In Boucieanit's grees Drams. Eitle ; or, The Mysiery of Cherry Tree Im

AFT ERMATH; Or, WON AT LAST

COFPERS. BUY YOUR

COFFEE

HONG KONG TEACO., 110 & 112 Madison-st.

GHEGARAY INSTITUTE

S. S. HAMILL Bend for o T. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL TO COME OF THE PARTY OF Compared to the Company of Tourism (CO pay )

PAIRSANKS! SCALES

#### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

seler, Uties, N. Y., is at the Tremont. ege Emmerson, Toledo, is at the Gardner. dey Plummer, Washington, is at the Pa-

R. and J. Cornish, Australia, are guests of the 1. Chase St. Louis, is among the gu

C. C. Eldridge, Rond du Lac, is sojourning at

A. J. Porter, Pittaburg, is one of the guests of Charles H. Blake, Winsted, Conn., is reg-

John C. Bigelow. Worcester, Mass., is song at the Palmer. H. L. Taylor and bride, Streator, Ill., are

J. S. Clarkson and J. S. Runnells, of Des harles Backus, of the San Francisco Min-els, is demiciled at the Palmer.

M. Meyers, Vice-President of the Minne-a Southern Railroad, is at the Pacific.

tice Brown was not in the judgment-sea esterday, being understood to be sick at home.
William R. South, Superintendent of the
hited States Life-Saving Service, is stopping at

The County Board Committees on Public ervice and Hospital baye meetings set for this

hmore class of the Chicago University ave their annual meeting and banquet at the remont House this evening.

c. Chester, of No. 2 West Lake street, has d a signal light on Clark street bridge to y teams and pedestrians when it is open or

the public schools in the city will close fremoon to give the teachers an opportuni-receive their scrip for February, March, pril.

emperature vesterday, as observed by a optician, 88 Madison street, (Tribuxa g), was as follows: 8 a. m., 55 degrees; , 67; 19 m., 56; 5 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 57, ter at 8 a. m., 29.82; 8 p. m., 29.75.

omes Connelley, 14 years of age, while sing upon a derrick at the corner of Morgan Morroe streets at 9 o'clock Tuesday even-accidentally fell, and was severely bruised the head and face. He was taken to his

teme, No. 54 Norton street.

Two special trains with seventeen coaches full of Indianapolis excursionists arrived in the city Tuesday evening, vis the Baltimore & Obio, and outsville, New Albany & Chicago Railroads. The party, which numbers 960, spent yesterday in seeing the sights in and about the city, leaving for home in the evening at 7 o'clock.

F. E. Snow, General Passenger Agent of the Sunain Southern Railroad; S. S. Stevens, Genyal Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific kaliroad; R. D. Welsh, General Freight Agent of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad; and W. K. Maxwell, General Freight Agent of the Gouston & Taxas Central Railroad, are at the lamer.

ov named Kolb, living on Bickerdyke, near Ohio, yesterday had all the fingers left hand amputated by a machinery knife basket-factory at No. 88 Fulton street. A ceks ago he was badly cut about the head at work in the same shop, and a year ago other had both feet amputated in a similar ret.

All members of the Board of Trade who have received a notice of assessment will please call in the Assessor's office this week, when it can be adjusted without trouble to themselves comparatively; otherwise they will have to make a formal complaint before the South-Town Board, which will be in session next week, comparing Monday, 28d inst.

reporter called on Mr. John L. Wilson yesisy to learn, if possible, how much he exis his share of the Journal's profits between
and 1873 will amount to. He was unable
ame any amount, saying that the net profits
in 1851 to the close of the War were \$30,000 a
r, and that proof was to be taken by the
pter as to what they were after that.

The regular quarterly parish meeting of the wedenborgian Church was held last evening at ne Sherman House. The Trustees presented a poet, and the Rev. W. H. Hinckley, of Indian-

raport, and the Rev. W. H. Hinckley, of Indianmolls, who is the Secretary of the General Conwouldon of the New Church, addressed the
meeting briefly. A social gathering filled in the
balance of the time, Mr. Fred Root and the
Misses Root, of Hyde Park, Turnishing the musical
part of the programme.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic
County Committee bild a meeting yesterday
afternoon at the office of F. L. Chase, in Major
Block. The praliminaries for the election of
the Precinct Committees were considered and
fixed, subject to the decision of the County
Central Committee, which meets at the Palmer
House Monday evening. The primaries will be
held one week from Saturday, from 4 to 8 p.
m. At the meeting Monday night the list of
judges will be considered.

Two members of the Board of Trade came
to blows yesterday over a matter which had its
orizin on the Call Board, which was unusually
noisy. The caller thought it necessary to fine
several parties for disorderly conduct. Some
complained that the fines were too heavy, and
were told to confer with the Governing Committee, which settled such affairs. Among the
complainants was Jim Dorsett, who is said to
have got rather mad, and uncetting the caller,
Charley Stiles, afterwards in the afley, words
the blows were exchanged, and Dorsett retreated with a badly oruised eye. The other
man came off apparently without a scratch, and
it is believed that no bones were broken on
either side.

A rather singular secident, attended with

ins. Any information that can be given whi received by the boy's family with the most article thanks.

The North-westero Sharpshooters' Association North-America will hold a grand prize shooting festival in this city June 25, 26, 27, 28, and at Sharpshooters' Park. There will be around procession through the streets of the city a the morning of the 25th, and in front of the cw Custom-House Mayor Harrison will wellow the shooters. At 12:30 of that day a pecial train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & 8t. outs Railroad will start for the Park. After he customery speeches, and a banquet at the sill in the Park, the prize shooting will commence and will continue until the afternoon of une 28, when the prizes will be awarded to the occessful contestants. The Sharpshooters in his city are making great preparations to make he festival a success.

characters in the city, and complaints of a serious nature are being continually made at police headquarters. Testerday, as usual, there were several, and one, a Granger from Fort Wayne, Ind., exhibited a whole handful of spielmarks, which had been given him by men who were cotire strangers to him for \$250 of his hard-earned cash. He was met at the dopot by one of the swindlers, and was beaten in the old familiar way by an accomplice whom they met near the Post-Office. For this W. H. Weeks and E. W. Hennessey, two industrious members of the gentry, were run in by the police, but, as usual in pearly every instance of late, they were not the men, and were not identified of course. Then they were booked for vagrancy, and today they will be discharged, for they were not arrested legally. It is impossible to suppose that the police do not know who beat the Fort Wayne man, for that is commonly known in the streets; and it is equally impossible to suppose that the police intend to allow such tricksters to reap fortunes simply because a Democratic Administration is ruaning the municipal machine.

Administration is running the municipal machine.

Hennessey, one of the prisoners, is well known as a skillful professional, and was last arrested in this city some two years ago for beating a Granger out of \$1,000. He laid for a long while in the County Jail under heavy sonds, but the case, after hanging fire for a long time, was compromised in some way, and stricken from the docket. Frank, alias "Red" Adams, alias M. C. Bostetter, and Henry Contisk, two equally skillful manipulators, were yesterday held in \$300 to the 19th by Justice Summerfield upon a charge of vagrancy, and three others of the same stripe were discharged because they had been improperly arrested without warrants.

ILLINOIS EDITORS.

ILLINOIS EDITORS. The Illinois Press Association resumed its session yesterday, in the ladles' ordinary of the Tremont House, Cadet Taylor in the chair. The attendance was very good, and composed many

attenuance was very good, and compared and ladies.

Messrs. E. A. Snively, L. V. Taft, and H. A. Coolidge were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and retired for deliberation.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the fidmission of three new members, who were admitted accordingly.

Mrs. E. B. Harbert followed with a poem on "The Coming Man," and Mr. M. B. Castle, of the Sandwich Argus, delivered the annual address on "Journalism."

The Committee on Resolutions reported a string thereof, thanking Messrs. Rice & Skinner, of the Tremont House, J. H. Haverly, J. H. McVicker, and the Goodrich Steamboat Company.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. A. Suively, Carlinville Herald; Vice-Presidents, S. W. Grubb, Galesburg Republican-Register; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Chicago Legal News; Charles Holt, Kankakee Gasette; Treasurer, J. W. Clinton, Polo Press; Secretary, C. B. Bostwick, Mattoon Gasette. Messrs. Rounds, Bailey, and Taylor were selected as an Executive Committee.

Rounds, Bailey, and Taylor were selected as an Executive Committee.

A resolution thanking President Hayes for appointing George Scrogzs, of the Champaign Gueste, Consul at Hamburg, was adopted.

Several members of the Association spoke favorably of holding the next annual session in Peoria, but this was finsity left in the hands of the Executive Committee, and the meeting adjourned subject to call.

In the afternoon the members took a carriage drive around the city, and in the evening accepted an invitation to visit McVicker's Theatre.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.

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The junior class of Dearborn Seminary held their commencement exercises last evening at the sebool, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. The rooms were crowded with the friends of the young ladies, who manifested their gratification and pleasure over the exercises by the usual bouquets and floral offerings. After a song by the entire class, the following programme was carried out: Essay, Miss Carrie H. Waughop; recitation, Miss Mary R. Rand; plano solo, Miss Julia Loewenthal; "The Spectator," Miss Emma C. Preston; vocal solo, Miss Mamis B. Hervey; reading, Miss Georgiana Wadsworth; "The Tattler," Miss Evelyn Seavey; instrumental duet, the Misses Adele Wheeler and Carrie Densmore; recitation, Miss Dora C. Hunter. The exercises closed with a song, "Farewell to the Seniors."

THE CITY-HALL.

The Bridewell Committee meets to-morro Bids will be opened to-day for furnishing 6,000,000 sewer bricks.

William Ripley & Son were yesterday awarded contract for furnishing 125,000 feet of three-

inch oak lumber. The City Treasurer yesterday received \$3,245 from the Water Department, \$94 from the Comptroller, and \$250 from the Collector. The Union Foundry Company has been awarded the contract for supplying the city with lamp-posts for the year, their bid being

Oil-Inspector Cole yesterday concluded to hold out no longer, and surrendered to Mat Franzen, the new appointee, who will enter upon his duties to-day.

J. E. St. Clair, who was dropped a few days ago as Sanitary Inspector, was yesterday reinstated, and Thomas Flood, appointed at the same time, was dropped.

Patroiman Michael Finan, who aided materially in the arrest of the "papper throwers" was yesterday transferred to the Central Station for detective service. This is considered a promotion.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division gesterday considered a protest, signed by about 4,000 clizzens, against turning Dearborn avenue over to the control of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, to be used for boulevard purposes, and agreed to piace it on file.

levard ourposes, and agreed to piace it on file.

The Judiciary Committee vesterday disposed of sundry matters. Among other talings it recommended the passage of an ordinance limiting the speed of passenger trains to ten miles, and freight trains to six miles, an hour within the city limits, provided gates are erected at the various crossings.

The Committee on Health and County Relations vesterday agreed to report in favor of the ordinance prohibiting any one other than the contractor from removing dead animals from the streets, with the proviso, however, that the platform for receiving the animals be removed to a point more distant from the city.

The Building Committee yesterday considered

the streets, with the proviso, however, that the platform for receiving the animals be removed to a point more distant from the city.

The Building Committee yesterday considered the proposition to substitute granite for the columns, pilaaters, and entrances for the new City-Hail, and agreed to place it on file, and will so report to the Council. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Grannis and McCaffrey, was also appointed to ascertain whether any other stone than the Reuford was being used in the building.

The Superintendent of the Special Assessment Department has prepared his annual report. The report devotes considerable space to show that it is more advantageous for the city to let the contracts for improving the streets than for the resiscents or property-owners having frontage to do so, and shows where it has cost least than haft where the city let the work, etc. It shows that 577,635 lineal feet of wooden payement have been laid, 3,271 lineal feet of stone payement, 46,207 feet of endering, 43,034 feet of graveling, 31,037 feet of macadamizing, and 42,606 feet of sidewalks. The total assessments for all the work had been £284,900,45, and the total improved sidewalks 712 miles.

Richard Clark was yesterday granted a permit to creet a two-story dwelling, No. 247 West Congress street, to cost \$2,200; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to creet as addition to their car-shops, corner Carroll avenue and Sangamon street, to cost \$2,000; to J. H. Luders to creet a two-story brick dwelling, Leavitt street, near Jackson, to cost \$4,000; to J. H. Hill to creet a two-story dwelling, corner of Morgan and Nineteenth streets, to cost \$4,000; to the West Division Railway Company to erect a bare and car-house, Orden svenue, near Twelfth, to cost \$16,000; and to A. P. Johnson & Co. to creet a two-story dwelling, and a two-story one, Washington streets, to cost \$4,000; to the West Division Railway Company to erect a bare and car-house, Orden svenue, near Twelfth, to cost \$16,000;

cost \$4,000.

IN INSUDE OUTBREAK.

The survey of in the prince will be awarded to the contestants. The Sharpshooters in a success.

O'clock yesterday afternoon a burry, a Mr. Munton, of No. 85 Madison containing Mr. Munton, his wife and over a little newsboy mamed Abraham at the corner of Madison and Dear. The little fellow was thrown for awhile his injuries were supposed serious, but he soon recovered and being his way both. Meanwhile a for excitement was created by whipping up his horse and to drive rapidly away, an after him, grasped his porce's forceibly detained the rig. Finally, deal of profimity, shouting, and of whips, upon ascertaining that the rever seriously injured, the cause of twas allowed to depart, promising half it any serious damage was done.

FOR THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

and in each case good men have been discussive, for peop ones. He evidently sees his mistake, and the impossibility of running his office with the blowers and strikers of the wards, and it to be congratulated upon the stand he has taken. If he adheres to his position, and he will, he will teach the Mayor an important lessaid.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. Robert Kelley was given a year in the Peni-

tentiary yesterday for burglarizing Ah Wing's

habeas corpus was denied yesterday by Judge Booth, and he was remanded to jail, the Court also refusing to reduce the ball. Booth, and he was remanded to jail, the Court also refusing to reduce the bail.

Thomas Shaunon, the emotional shooter, who indulged in so much promiscuous revolver practice at Randolph street bridge a couple of months ago, has been ticketed through to Eigin. As previously announced, he was examined by Drs. Brower and Lyman, and these medical experts found unmistakable evidence that Shannon is insane. He has been in two asylums, and is subject to fits of an epileptic character. Moreover, he entertains the idea that the souls of some of his departed friends inhabit his stomach. This may possibly account for his whisky-drinking, as he may have wanted to make them feel at home. In view of the medical testimony, it was useless for the State's Attoracy to ask a conviction on a criminal charge. Shannon was tried on one of the indictments, the jury found him insane, and the Court made order for his confinement until cured. As he has already been discharged from two asylums, it will probably be but a little while before he is again free, and other interesting shootings may be looked for.

#### FEDERAL FACTS.

The United States Sub-Treasury disburse nents yesterday amounted to \$28,000.

The case of Luedke, charged with running an Illicit still on the North Side, has been continned before Commissioner Hoyne until next

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed up \$29,462. Of this amount \$25,184 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,388 for tobacco and cigars, \$333 paid spirits, \$3,500 for special licenses.

Judge Blodgett will devote the greater portion of the day in listeding to the arguments of counsel on the motions for new trials in the cases of Goisen, Gregg, and a lot of small-fry offenders who think they haven't been treated bindly.

Capt. Burke walked into the Co lector's office yesterday, obtained his saver mental for heroic services in rescuing the six men from the schooner Jo Vilas Oct. 9, 1876, said it was very handsome and he wouldn't mind doing the same thing over if he got a chance, and walked out. No speeches, no cigars, no champagne.

Though the petit jury in the United States Circuit Court will have to go because the present appropriations for United States Court juries in this city is nearly exhausted, no serious results will attend the giving-out of funds, because by the lat of July the new appropriation will go into effect, and all will be serene again. There will, of course, be the intermediate delay in bearing jury cases, but probably the country can stand that and still live.

can stand that and still live.

There was a curious case on yesterday before Commissioner Hovne, the defendant being one Frank Reed, of Mendota, who was charged by the complainant, Albert H. Smith, mail-carrier between Mendota and Troy Grove, with taking up too much road, running into him, or his mail-cart, and generally with obstructing the hitherto peaceful and undisturbed transportation of Uncie Sam's letter-bags. The defendant pleaded that he entertained the greatest respect for the majesty and dignity of Uncie Sam and all such as do his will and execute his commands, but that the Smith in this case apparently wanted the whole road to himself. Now he was willing to admit that the Government Jehu was entitled to half the road, and he insisted that he had always given him that much, and that any occasional collisions were the result of pure accident. The Court admonished him to be more careful in the future and dismissed the complaint.

CRIMINAL.

Louisa Konovski will have a hearing before Justic Brayton to-day on a charge of larceny,

The case of Thomas Ring, charged with assault and battery, came before Justice Prindiville yesterday on a change of venue, and was con-

A warrant was issued by Justice Prindiville yesterday for the arrest of Carrie Reinhold, alias Young, for obtaining \$143 from Andreas

The prevailing impression that Kit Carson is dead proves to be a mistaken one. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Wallace, charged with threatening to shoot Frankic, his wife, better known as "Frankic Clark," and was held in \$500 bonds to the Crimmal Court.

Last Monday a boy employed in a woolen-mill at the corner of Ohio and Noble streets was discharged for cause by the proprietor. Mr. Reese. Tuesday the boy called for his pay, and, becoming eoraged, threw a hammer at his former employer. Another boy named Martin Saurmann, while watching the row, had his arm caught in a band, and was carried by the machinery to the ceiling. The accident was noticed, and the machinery stopped at once. The boy was only slightly bruised.

pper room, armed with a large revolver, and etying any one to molest him. The fellow is mittled to no sympathy whatever. A few ears ago he was arrested for stealing a trunk room the Commercial Hotel, and was sent to oliet Penitentiary for three years.

from the Commercial Hotel, and was sent to Joliet Penitentiary for three years.

Minor arrests: Frank and Catherine Bolen, disorderly and thievish conduct; Henry Gassen, assaulting Augusta Johnson; August Lundquist, assault and threats to kill, on complaint of his wife Sophia; E. A. Trask, riot, on complaint of Hannah Scanlon, No. 688 Canal street, while attempting to collect the rent; Catherine and John Murphy, malicious mischief in destroying the shanty in which they have lived for some time past in the rear of No. 146 Bremer street, because the owner, H. G. Field, of No. 1167 Arnold street, insisted upon their paving rent; John O'Grady, wanted for complicity with the notorious Thomas Smith in burglarizing the lightning-rod store of Reyburn Hunter & Go., and stealing therefrom a pocketbook, \$30 in cash, and a watch and chain from an employe named Charles J. Adriance. The pocketbook and papers were found in the river. Smith was yesterday-held in \$600 to the 20th by Justice Summerfield.

Justice Waish: Mary Ludwig, drunk, \$50

found in the river. Smith was yesterday-held in \$600 to the 20th by Justice Summerfield.

Justice Waish: Mary Ludwig, drunk, \$50 fine; Kate Crane, keeping a disorderly house, \$50 fine; Jennie Sommers, drunk, \$50 fine; Bart Sullivan and James Mulloy, disorderly, \$20 fine; James wolf, assaulting his wife, and Auton Putz, a neighbor who interfered in behalf of the woman, \$20 fine; Helens Lyman, 33 years of age and German by birth, sent to the Home for the Friendess; Frank Nicholson, larceny of \$90 from Cellibs Pusey, which he stole while Pusey was asleep in a lodging-house at No. 85 Canal street. After having been held over, the fellow got scared, and went with the officer to a barn in the rear of No. 85 West Jackson street, where he recovered the money in an old rat-hole. Justice Summerfield: Michael Mammeser, selling liquors to minors on complaint of A. Paxton, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Richard Dunne, one of the persons charged with robbing Philip Zehroach, of No. 1061 West Lake street, some two weeks ago, \$500 to the Criminal Court; D. M. Brown, floor manager at the Boston Store, charged with larceny, discharged; Mary Smith, drunk and disorderly, \$100 fine; James Carbetry, disorderly, \$25 fine; Frank R. Meyers, already under bail for the burglary of Hops & Criminal Court for the burglary of the residence of Thomas Scodvern, No. 458 West Lake street, and steating therefrom among other things a watch owned by Miss Delia Allen, of No. 99 Artesian avenue. Justice Kaufmann: August Melbert, bastardy, on complaint of Anna Grunagel, discharged upon marrying the young woman.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PALMER HOUSE.

W. Fairman, Kan, Cy. H. B. Phillips, Louisville

M. Aastin, Leav'nw'rth C. R. Elwell, Topeka.

C. Young, St. Louis.

J. Baldwin, San Fran. F. G. Brown, New York

ra B. Dutton, Nashville. T. Armour, Pittsburg. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

G. W. Baker, Erie, Pa. Bronson Murray, N. Y.
J. H. Brown, Mentans.
J. Wilkinson, Madison.
M. P. Jones, San Fran.
G. B. Gray, Houston.
H. H. Bode, Minneapolis TREMONT HOUSE. J. C. Henry. Omaha. Nelson Chester, Moline D. A. Holbrook, St. Paul. L. A. Hall, St. Louis. H. P. Wadhama, Clevel'nd Horace Waipple, Londe S. B. Wadsworth, Ore., Ill'Dr. Wm. Robertson, S. F. T. A. tianow, St. Louis. L. W. Lyford, Boston.

BHERMAN HOUSE. M. Tabor, Aurors.
H. W. Merrett, Boston.
C. T. Wooley, Lexington.
C. F. Fernald, N. Y.
W. H. Rollins, Portsmth GARDNER HOUSE. J. C. Wheadon, St. Louis, L. A. Fuller, Springfield H. M. Lewis, Indianapolis L. C. Carrer, Gd. Rapidi William Hastings, Troy. Daniel Nash, Albany. S. Lovell, Cincinnatt. C. V. Hicox, Springfield. G. M. Dunnsvan, Ottawa

MISUSED INDIANS.

TOO MANY USELESS REMOVALS. Lieut.-Col. Hatch, of the Fourth Cavalry, in ommand at Santa Fe, has returned from a visit to Fort Sill, and reports to military headquarters regarding the treatment of the Cheyennes in regarding the treatment of the Cheyennes in removing their Agency to the extreme corner of their reservation on the Washits River. This is to be done on the recommendation of Indian-Agent Haworth, who, Col. Hatch charges, has private reasons for the change, and Chief-Clerk Galpin, of the Indian Bureau, who is supposedly ignorant of the facts. Col. Hatch characterizes this constantly changing policy of the Indian Department as ruinous to the Indians in their struggles after civilization. He calls attention to the fact that the red men are a pastoral and not an agricultural people. He complains that no steps

people. He complains that no steps have been taken towards inducing them to raise stock, but, on the contrary, the policy has been to drive them together on small tracts and in comparatively crowded reservations.

A conference was held June 9, at which there were present Lient.—Col. Hatch and Lieut. Shoemaker, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Lee, Tenth Cavalry; Lieut. Lossiter, Sixteenth Infantry; and two representative Comanche Chiefs, Horseback and Tabinamia. Horseback, in the course of a long interview, said:

"In 1868 Gen. Sheridan brought the Indians from the Washita to this place, and they were told by Gen. Hazen and Agent Boone that this was to be their home. Now we hear talk about our going back to Washita, and the Comanches all wonder at it. We object to going back, for we have a good many places broken up and with good fences. The land is soft and well cultivated, and we have some houses. If we go back to Washita we must commence our farms all over, and make more rails for fences, and the timber for rails is not found on the south side of the river. If we go there with our families and cattle we will be close to the Wichitas, our cattle will get mixed, and some killed. This will lead to constant trouble between our tribes. Some of the Kiowas and Apaches have gone there, and there has been trouble, their hogs and cattle having been killed. The people there say that our country is about the mountains. If the Agency is removed to Washita it will be a great inconvenience to us, for we ourselves will not go there. We have been given this country, and we have been promised that the Agency should be in the centre of it. I am not speaking for myself, but for all the Comanches. They all think as I do, except it may be some bad men who want to get away from the troops, or who have some private reasons. We like to talk with the commanding officer, but when the Agent bears it be finds fault, and says that we must talk with him and not with the officers. We think they should work together."

Tabinamis reiterated these sentm forms employer. Another boy bancet sarging for tenders and the machinery to the celling. The accident was noticed, and the machinery stopped at one of the second property of the celling. The accident was noticed, and the machinery stopped at one of the property of the celling. The accident was noticed, and the machinery stopped at one of the property of the celling accessory to largency. About ten days are will knicht, of No. 18C Clark strate, and the property drunk. When Knight for the property drunk. When Knight rooms at No. 18C Clark strate, and the property drunk. When Knight rooms at No. 18C Clark strate, and the property drunk. When Knight rooms at No. 18C Clark strate, and the property of the broken.

Mr. walton, of the West Madison Street Station, and for Mrs. Animal Moore, of No. 18C Clark strate, and the composition was honorably discharged; he now charges the property for the broken.

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dredging the harbors, and the lemency of contractors in collecting for the work they might do, which was well enough in theory, but put in practice would raise a general howl. If all these improvements were dispensed with, and the contractors would take estimates in lieu of money, he would agree with Ald. Dixon, but it was all out of the question.

Socaking of his motive in ordering reductions in the Departments, he said his aim had been simply to get the heads to thinking the question of economy over, and he had been prompted by anticipating the future. Next year, with the 2 per cent law in force, on the present assessed valuation of property the revenue for city purposes that could be raised would be over \$1,000,000 less than this year. The raising of the assessment was beyond his control, but, if it was raised, the effect would be to raise the proportion of State and county taxes to be paid by the city, which no one would consent to. It was this state of affairs that he had looked forward to, and in it he saw the necessity of SAVING MONEY THIS YEAR

savine money this year

to avoid a worse calamity next year.

As near as the reporter could make out from the rambling, disconnected talk, the difference between Ald: Dixon and the Mayor is plain. The former contemplates drawing against the tax-levy up to 75 per cent, which he claims will be ample to run the city—figuring that there is \$2,832,338 to draw against for eight months, while for twelve months last year Mayor Heath only issued scrip to the extent of \$1,900,000, or about 50 per cent of the levy, which was about the same then as now,—while the latter has before his eves the hobgoblin of "hypothetical collections," and can see nothing else. The one wants to see the departments maintained, and the other to see them all reduced—Dixon, because the people have been taxed to maintain them; and the Mayor, because he has no faith in the taxes being paid, etc. This appears to be the difference, in brief, between them, and the candid reader cannot but conclude that the "hypothetical" Mayor has the worst of it in the dispute.

Below are some figures bearing on the financial situation made by Inspector Brenan, of the Board of Education. He has calculated upon obeying the orders of the Mayor to limit the expenses of the schools to 75 per cent of the taxlevy or appropriation, and will submit his report to the Board at its next meeting. Here are his figures:

ure for new scho

All of these estimates are abundant, he calculates, and it will be seen that clinging to the 75 per cent law there will remain an unexpended surplus of over \$30,000. These figures. too, agree with Ald. Dixon's position, and will serve as another nut for his Honor to crack at his lessure, or turn over to the Law Depart-ment for an opinion upon.

MATRIMONIAL. REYNOLDS-ALLEN.

Mr. William J. Reynolds and Miss Adelis Allen, daughter of Mr. J. B. Allen, were married by the Rev. E. O. Goodwin, at the reside of Mr. Thomas Courtney, No. 468 Carroll avenue, last evening. The pariors were decorated with flowers, and among the witnesses were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Mise Julia Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lamberson, Miss Josie Lamber-son, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Le Roy Bennett, A. Dwight, Mrs. W. B. Dwight, Mrs. John Hunter, Mrs. Louise Hunter, Mrs. Mary Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. T. D. Williams, M. A. True, Mrs. True, Mrs. Akerlev. Charles P. Akerlev, W. J. Wells, Mrs. Akeriev, Charles P. Akeriev, W. J. Wells, Mrs. Deane, Miss Nettie Deane, William Deane, Miss Clara Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allen, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Ida Fitzhugh, Ed E. Graham, Mrs. Griswold, and Miss Griswold.

There were many very beautiful presents: Silver butter-knife, Frank and Lewie; boquetbolder, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rogers, of Aurora;

Silver butter-knife, Frank and Lewie; boquetholder, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rogers, of Aurora;
Merideth's Poema, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gil
bert; sewing-machine, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lamberson; set of mats, Cousin Mollie; napkins
and table-cloths, Mrs. T. N. Akerley; perfumery,
Miss Josie Lamberson; berry-dish, Mrs. Mary
Lawrence; Egyptian urn, Mr. and Mrs. J. L.
Bennett; silver knives and forks, W. J. Dean;
vases, Mrs. D. J. True and Mrs. Graham; silver
water-pitcher, W. J. Wells, M. A. True, and
James Buchanan; easy-chairs, Mrs. J. S. Tower
and Mrs. Joseph Williams; silver cake-knife,
Dr. and Mrs. T. D. Williams; silver sugarspoon, Mrs. Eliza Hunter; silver teaspoons,
Frank C. Schoenthaler; ivory fan, Frank Lamberson; silver butter-dish, Charles Lilli; silver
pickel-dish, Mrs. Griswold; canary-bird, Miss
Belle Warner.

The congratulations were followed by refreshments, and along toward midnight Mr. and
Mrs. Reynolds, like sensible people, went to
their home at No. 107 Paulina street.

HAAS—POLLAK.

Mrs. Reynolds, like sensible people, went to their home at No. 107 Paulina street.

HAME—FOLLAK.

A pleasant, quiet wedding was that last evening of Miss Sarah Pollak, daughter of Joseph Pollak, Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Jules Haas, of the firm of Bamberrer, Blum & Co. None but the most intimate friends of the parties were invited, and the wedding was what might be termed a private family affair. The ceremony took place at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1250 Indiana avenue, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Adler.

The bride wore a marcon-colored silk, with satin and brocade trimmings, and an exquisitely embroidered white vell, partly concealing the face, and flowing back on the train. The brides-maids were Miss Flogs Pollak and Miss Coline Haas, and the groomsmen, Messrs. Herman Pollak and Albert Depres. The ceremony over, the bride and groom received the earnest congratulations of all present. After supper, daucing was in order until train-time, when the happy pair left for a brief trip to St. Paul and other points in the Northwest, the company breaking up shortly afterwards.

Among the friends of the family who were present to wish the partles all the happiness possible were Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Pollak, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Elzner, Mr. and Mrs. Depres, Mr. and Mrs. Elzner, Mr. and Mrs. Thieben, the Misses Israel, the Misses Julie and Becky Goldberg, Miss Sarah Gatzert, Miss Paulina Thieben, the Misses Israel, the Misses Julie and Becky Goldberg, Miss Sarah Gatzert, Mrs. Paulina Thieben, the Misses Israel, the Misses Julie and Becky Goldberg, Miss Sarah Gatzert, Mrs. Paulina Thieben, the Misses Herris, the Misses Bertha and Celine Sceleman, Mr. and Mrs. Creeswood, and the Messrs. Louis Bamberger, Charles Stein, Joseph Stein, and others. The presents were as numerous as they were varied in character, and comprised much that was useful as well as ornamental.

THE LABOR UNION.

THE LABOR UNION.

THE PIGHT WITH A CLOTHING FIRM.

A special meeting of the Trade and Labor Union was held last evening at No. 154 Clark street, the President, Mr. Samuel Goldwater, in the chair. The Committee having the matter in charge reported that they had waited upon Willoughby, Hill & Co., and found that the men had quit work because they could not obtain from the firm a printed list of prices. They also wanted \$1 for "trying-on." and from 50 to 75 cents for certain extras. Messrs. Ehrbardt and Adair reported to this effect, and Mr. Ehrbardt further stated that, at an interview held last evening with Mr. Hill, that gentleman said he would have no work for the strikers now until September.

tember.

Mr. O'Connor, President of the Tailors'
Union, said that the firm's statement that they
would have no work for those men now out was
simply a scheme to bring them to terms. But
they proposed to fight it out if it took all summer.

they proposed to fight is out if it took all summer.

Mr. Streeter, of the Typographical Union, wanted the whole story put in good shape before the public by publication in the newspapers and by handbills. He thought they could by this means take away two-thirds of Willoughby, Hill & Co.'s trade.

Mr. Morgan supported the motion. He believed the competitive system was at the bottom of all the trouble.

Mr. Adair said that Wicoll paid even less than W., H. & Co. for the same work. Mr. Hill had no fairness in him, but had been compelled to retract his charges of drunkenness against the Committee which waited upon him.

Mr. Ehrhardt wanted handbills printed in German and distributed on Bure Island and Milwankes evenues so as to break up Wil-

It was announced that the Committee having the matter in charge and arranged for holding a meeting in McCormick Hall on the evening of July 5, at which Ira Stewart, of Massachusetts, would speak on the Eight-Hour law.

A resolution was adopted characterizing Willoughby, Hall & Co. as "unjust and unscripulous" for "taking advantage of the necessities of their employes," and "reducing their wages below the meanest standard of living," and starter that man who would set thus to employee. ing that men who would act thus to employed would do likewise to customers.

This was adopted, and the Council adjourned.

THAT ARSON CASE. MRS. QUINN'S MATRIMONIAL EXPERIENCES. The preliminary examination in the Maywood erson case, in which Mrs. Catherine Quinn is charged with conspiring to burn her residence to defraud the insurance companies, was re-sumed before Justice Wilson yesterday morning. William Henry Gamble, the second busband ot Mrs. Quinn, was first called. He was em-ployed at Jackson, Mich., and had known the defendant since 1850. He became her busband in

1851, and knew her reputation to be good, and he 1851, and knew her reputation to be good, and her character for veracity and integrity to be above reproach. She was a very liberal woman, and he did not believe she would be guilty of the charge against her. He had had a son boarding with Mrs. Quinn at Maywood, and, about a year ago, he called to see him and paid his board, which amounted to \$50 at the time. Mrs. Q. pointed out to him several defects about the house, which she said she was going to remedy, and witness, feeling a general interest in her welfare, admired her home and made some suggestions for its improvement. When she was his wife, she always bought the best of clothing. He married her in 1851, and lived with her about twenty years. He lived in Jackson when he separated from her, which was in 1873. He had never heard anyone say anything against her, and if he had he would have knocked the person down. [Langhter.] His separation from Mrs. Quinn was at her instance. She drove him out of the house, and got a divorce from him. She was anary with him at the time as to some of his proceedings, which she said she would not stand, and she told him to go, and he went. He had met her once or twice a year since their separation. She had married twice since she separated from him, but in meeting her he had never met the persons she had married. He thought she was a married woman, and he knew that she was not guilty of the charge against her. He would sooner have seen her dead than guilty of arson, and, had it not been for her being led to believe things that were untrue, he would now be living with her.

At this juncture a motion for a continuance was made by the prosecution on account of the character for veracity and integrity to be above

things that were untrue, he would now be living with her.

At this juncture a motion for a continuance
was made by the prosecution on account of the
absence of Col. Van Arman, who was sick, which
was argued for some time. In the midst of the
argument the attorneys for the defense introduced "the" husband of Mrs. Quinn,—who is
no less a personage than Mr. Quinn, the gentleman who it appears quit the priesthood to become her fourth husband. He was introduced
to settle the question of whether she was living
with her last husband or not, and to counsel's
remarks upon the subject he arose and smiled
complacently. The case was finally continued
until the 27th at 9 o'clock.

GULF PORTS. PENSACOLA, Fis., June 18.—The Spanish brig Diligente, whose master defied the Custom-House officials, was brought to terms by the evenue cutter, and fined \$700. Havana vessels are being kept out of regular Gulf ports by quarantine. Spanish steamers have gone to St. An drew's Bsy, and are loading cattle.

Two bours after the United States war vesse Marion sailed for Norfolk, a dispatch was received ordering her to Aspinwall.

FASTEST STEAMSHIP VOYAGE ON RECORD. NEW YORK, June 18.—The Alian Line steam ship Sardinian has just made the fastest pas-sage on record. She sailed from Londerry Frisage on record. She sailed from Londerry Friday, June 6, at 4:40 p. m., and passed the Belle Isle lighthouse Wednesday, June 11, at 7 p. m., 5 days and 30 minutes from land to land; she landed the mails at Rimouski Friday, June 13, 1 p. m., arriving at Quebec at midnight the same day,—7 days 7 hours and 20 minutes out from Derry.

TRUE. as natural and strong as can be made.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchons cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer

Dawson's "Palace of Sweets" has the choices collection of candy in the city. 211 State street.

The distinguished prima donns, Mme Roze, uses "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and testifies "they seem to act especially upon the organs of the voice and produces clear enunciation." Colds, hoarseness, or sore throat can scarcely exist when this favorite remedy is used. 25 cents a box.

this favorite remedy is used. 25 cents a box.

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debnity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire mutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, everwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by draggists.;

MARRIAGES.

EDDY—LEITCH—At the residence of the bride parents, No. 1556 Prairie-av., Tuesday evening, Jun 17, by the Rev. W. A. McAfee, Mr. Albert M. Eddy, c St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Sarah J. Leitch.

CLARK-At the residence of his mother, at Engiewood, Tucsday evening, June 17, Nattie S. Clark, aged 15 years.
Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Engiewood, Thursday, June 18, at 2:30 p. m. SIBLEY—At the residence of her son, D. E. Sibley, So. 1194 Michigan av., June 18, Mrs. Mary A. Sibley, goed 35 years Funeral from the house at 3 o'clock p. m., Thursday,

Funeral from the house at 3 o'clock p. m., Thursday, June 19.

NICHOLS—Eillanor, wife of Luther Nichols, one of the oldest settlers of Chicago, aged 74 years.

Funeral Friday, June 20, at 10 e'clock, from 1610 Indiana-av. Friends are invited.

DONOHUE—Wednesday, June 18, at 12:45 o'clock a. m., James, beloved son of Henry and Bridget Donohue, aged 17 years 1 month.

Funeral from his iste residence, 24 West Huron-st., Saturday, June 21, to St. Stephen's Church, where High Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock a. m., thence by cars to Caivary Cometey.

LET Syracuse, N. Y., and Montreal, Can., papers please copy.

with greater trash than a violent drastic purgative. True, such a medicine relieves constipation for the time, but at the expense of great injury to the intestinal canal, which it both inflames and weakens, thus unfitting it for the performance of its proper functions. Widely different is the action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tomic aperient which produces effects prompt, indeed, but never violent and convursing. The purity of its botanic ingredients, its unobjectionable flavor, its gental influence apon the mind, and the thoroughness of its remedial action in cases of constipation, liver comolaint, and dysepsua, combine to render it a most desirable family specific. It increases both physical vigor and substance, tranguillace and invigorates the nervous system, and gives an unwonted relish for the food. A wineglass three times daily is about the average dose.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
will hold its regular June meeting at John Lochner's Hall, No. 638 Milwaukee-av., this evening, for
the purpose of electing officers and a roorganization of
the club. All Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward are
invited to strend.

THERE WILL BE A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
at twenty to the benefit of the Event Hour Lodge, No.
40, L.O. G. Tr., at their fall, southwest corner Wentworth and Archer-ava. to-morrow evening.

THE ORIGINAL STAR OF HOPE LOUGH. NO. 15,
L.O. G. T., being now independent, extends a cordial invitation to all members of the Order to visit it.
Meetings Friday evenings. Hall, 13 South Raisted.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF MAS. PUTNAM'S
THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF MAS. PUTNAM'S
Tand Miss EDDT'S Normal Kindergarters clear will
take place on Friday, June 23, at 2 p. m., at the Found
Ladies' School. No. 814 Michigan-av., corner Twentyhird-st. All interested are Cordaily invited.

AUCTION SALES. REQULAR SALE

BOOTS & SHOES. Slippers, Sandals, Ties, AT AUGTION, (Thursday) MORNING, June 18, at 50 JAS. P. MONAMARA

Three Money

POWDER inforced executively for this rowater, from the via listrict of France. Always uniform and wholesome iold only in caus by all Grocers. A pound can malle o any address, postage paid, on receipt of so can GOYALBAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duanc-st., No.

TO Stone-Cutters, and Builders.

THE OOLITE STONE COMPANY OF INDIANA Invite attention to their beautiful mow-white Collie Limestons. This Company is now prepared to fill all orders for Cut Stone work, Building or Monumenta Stone, Wainscoting, or Turned work, and claim for their Collie Stone that it surpasses all solar stone the market in the combined qualities of beauty, strength, and cheapness of working.

Rough Stone for sale by the car load or otherwise.

Yard, 204 & 206 South Clinton-st., Chicago, III. AUCTION BALES BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR TEURSDAY TRADE SALE DRY GOODS Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c. THURSDAY, June 19, at 9:30 o'clock a m. a our Salesrooms, 178 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners. CLOSING SALE OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

AT STORE 79 STATE-ST., North of Field, Laiter & Co.'s. Friday, June 20, at 10 a. m. and 2j p. m.

The remaining Pictures of the Miller Collection will positively be closed without reserve on Friday. Parties desiring really fine works of art should not fail to call and view the many deserving Pictures upsoil.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners. REAL ESTATE AUCTION Sheffield's Subdivision of Sec. 31, T. 40. Saturday June 21, at 3 c'clock n. m., on the Ground.

6 Residence Lots, north front, on Clybourn-piscs, between Edgar and Faulina-sts. 4 Residence Lots, portessat front, on North-place. Frame dwelling and lot on North-place. 2 strame Cottages, 91 and 85 Coventy-t., with deep lots. Terms unusually favorable to buyer, Bale positively without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anchoners.

Valuable Residence Lots ON ABERDEEN-ST.

Between Jackson and Van Buren AT AUCTION. MONDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock p. m., ON THE GROUND.
Lots 9 and 10 in east 4 of Block 24. Sec. 17, T. 3a fronting east on Aberdeen-st., each 25 by 143 feet, 30 feet south of Jackson-st.
Terms, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Interest at 7 per cent.
Title without a cloud. Sale positive without rearre.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph &

Silver-Plated Ware, NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES, AT OUR STORES, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

At 10 o'clock This Morning, and 2:20 After-soon.

GOOD GOODS at Great Bargains,
VLEESHEIM, BABKER & CO., Austra. 36 North Hoyne-st. At 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, we sail the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Residence, including good new Hair Cloth PAR 5UIT. All other Household Goods for Housekeep Sale Personnel

ELISON, POMERSY & CO., FEIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20,

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

OUR Immense Double Stores are filled with a secure
dous stock of first-class New and Second-Hand

FURNITURE,

Parior, Chamber, and Dishest from French.

Parlor. Chamber, and Dintage Room Furnitures in uniber of Spicadid Parlor Sults, uphobsered a Silk. The Parlor Sults, uphobsered a Silk. Christ, Fruits. Room and Hafr Clock; rich and Room and Carpet to anything in the circ. Uning Room Cases, sic., sec., failed the Wood Carpets, 150 BMSSSS and Wood Carpets, 2 PIANOS. And a full line of General Merchandise. Atta-sale for Bargains. %LISON, POMEROY & C. Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Handolp

TO-DAY at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., ISADORE GOLDSTEIN'S Elegant Mantel Mirrors, Pier Glasses. Brussels, Ingrain, 3-Ply and Cetton Carpets,

Oil Cloths of all patterns, Crockery, Stoves, and Furniture of all linds.

This is the Closing Sale. NOW is the accepted the Delays are dangerous. Arouse early and be on hand, a poverty may overtake you.

By T. E. STACY, Deputy. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

THURSDAY, June 19, at 9:30 a. m., Crockery & Glassware.

So Crates Assorted W. G. Ware.
20 Castas Brown and Yellow War.
100 Bris. Glassware.
Lamp Chimneys, Shades, and Burnera.
Goods packed for country merchant. TRADE SALE

SEALS FOR CORPORATIONS, Courts, Notaries, Lodges, etc., etc. Was leads for Packages.

N. D. Collede & Co., To WARRINGTON AT. CANDY OUT THE UNION OF THE CANDY OF THE UNION OF THE UNIO

THE HOSTILE

How Exaggerated Spread of Impen dian Troub

No Danger of Any until After the B

Why the American Com Unsuccessful in T tiations. Buying a Tomahawk-Si

Redskins-How the The Matrimonial Pr Squaws--- A Chief's 1

Sitting-Bull Says He the Americans if Let Him Al

WOOD MOUNTAIN, N. W.

only when a man gets right the hostile Sloux that he can information as to their move from Yapkton to Fort Bent state of perturbation. From rumors of war; and all alon are fears of an outbreak at rumors of an outbreak at an clear sweep of the white por the entire settled districts. Settlers live in constant fea and along the Missouri River, west, the lonely frontlersman might through, and sleeps. If with his cocked rifle by his sid lived for years in the willer grow more and more timil do of leaving their settlements a into the civilized world, and where they are, lest a restenhis way to their shacks (log them there dead among the possess. Down through Dak almost as strong; and even possibilities of an Indian canvassed, and the probabilitiously discussed. Army-offic the Missouri talk the prospe written you before, and loo written you before, and loo more than ordinary gravity, date of my last letter, an Ind ner-pastime was regard the more aristocratic of certa Now, this state of affairs be

BROUGHT ABOUT BY

who seek the Agencies and ful Indians prodigious stor flicts. These Indians in stories to the Agents, who newspaper-men and the Cen and that comes back to the In the meantime the runt for his information, and sup an Indian to exaggerate his delights his soul to have his delights his soul to have his a gard him and his yarns as som ordinarily remarkable. Benic less contact with the whites he to the standard of the most States; and, being blessed with imagination, and not a little employs his fancy and facility his empty belly. There in his character. It is a perference a white man. He will scare a white man. He will to turn the nale tace still mo bowels roll with delight as tications of war, "the l with a knife. All these to start him out with his pro and during the latter next the spring, he has by

On the other hand, h hears plenty of expres.

Americans; but so far I have
FAILED TO HEAR A L Sitting-Bull and Long-Dog,
Unca-pa-pa Stours, though ar
ricious men on the crust of
nothing could hire ther
war-path. The Yankic
(both Stoux) are on the.
mer at Poplar Creek, and the—
both contented, and anxio
a fight. The Unca-pa-pas ar
all, engaged in hunting a fight. The Uuca-pa-pas a alo, engaged in hunting tribes are on terms of evother; and the Assinbo claim any ill-feeling to leaves Louy-Dog and 8 or 3,600 people; an vicious, he is afraid to States troops. As far cerned, fie is perfectly willing and treat for permises. afraid that he would be

afraid that he would be hader anxious for the succeed the act.

Such is the present the warriors. But the considered: The buffatory and in Montana scarce. Among the Indian is going up. Traders, who akins for \$1. are now paying and this results from the skins for \$1, are now ps and this results from the at the brutes. As lon-plenty to eat, he is hungry, the blood squi-By-and-by, when the him meat, and the rol purchase him flour, ten, BE WILL KICK RE He dare not make much borders of the Domision; the Territories for his guit he can find it. This, of con

reference to the non-treat the reservations will get so way,—maybe not much, bu and, unless they are prevail treaty savages to dig up ti preserve an armed neutrali Government getting the preserve an armed neutral fovernment getting the wine will dig in and gobbl the spoils.

Among the Mounted Poultreak is scouted at m gone. When asked what w smoke with the utmost g answer. As they put it, somewhat out of luck. Sline, it forfeits all right to or the right to return. It is of the troops. This pafrightens the Indians into are until some arrangement guarantees the United Stagainst any infliction and stronger than fear. Was there will be

G POWDER.

79 STATE-ST.

Leiter & Co.'s. t 10 a. m. and 21 p. m. of the Miller Colle ion of Sec. 31, T. 40.

esidence Lots RDEEN-ST. and Van Buren-sta UCTION, Block 24, Sec. 17, T. 39, front-each 25 by 143 feet, 200 feet balance 1 and 3 years. Inter-

AUCTION SALE

IDARD ated Ware, IRABLE STYLES,

landolph-st., BARKER & CO., Auct'ra. Hoyne-st.

ORNING, we sell the entire D FURNITURE BARRER & CO., Auct'TL NING, JUNE 20, R WEEKLY SALE

ANOS,

ALE. A. M. and 2 P. M., NDOLPH-ST.,

**GOLDSTEIN'S** lirrors, Pier Glasses. ly and Cetton Carpets,

n. NOW is the accepted time. Arouse early and be on band, or JOHN HOFFMANN, Sheriff.

ne 19, at 9:30 a. m., DE SALE

W. G. Ware.

FOR CORPORATIONS cic., etc. Wax Seals for

No Danger of Any Sioux Ontbreak until After the Buffalo Are Gone.

dian Troubles.

Why the American Commissioners Were Unsuccessful in Their Negotiations. Buying a Tomahawk-Smoking with the

Redskins-How the Aborigines Mourn for Their Dead. The Matrimonial Prices of Young

Squaws--- A Chief's Mode of Dealing with a Table-Caster.

Sitting-Bull Says He Will Not Fight the Americans if They Will Let Him Alone.

poecial Correspondence of The Tribunt. when a man gets right into the camp of heatile Sioux that he can secure any reliable formation as to their movements. The border state of perturbation. From every source come rumors of war; and all along the frontier there umors of war, and an arresponding of the motion and a lear sweep of the white population from out the entire settled districts of the Northwest. Settlers live in constant fear of the savages; and along the Missouri River, from Fort Buford west, the lonely frontlersman trembles all the west, the lonely routerstain tremotes in the night through, and sleeps, if he sleeps at all, with his cocked rifle by his side. Men who have lived for years in the writter parts of Montana grow more and more time! day by day, fearful leaving their settlements and going penniless to the civilized world, and yet afraid to stay into the divilized world, and yet afraid to stay where they are, lest a residess Unca-pa-pa find his way to their shacks (log-huts), and leave them there dead among the ruins of all they possess. Down through Dakots the feeling is almost as strong; and even in the towns the possibilities of an Indian outbreak are daily carvassed, and the probabilities of scape anxiously discussed. Army-officers stationed along the Missouri talk the prospects over, as I have written you before, and look to the end with more than ordinary gravity. In fact, at the date of my last letter, an Indian war for summer-pastime was regarded as existing among er-pastime was regarded as existing among to more aristocratic of certainties. Now, this state of affairs has been

BROUGHT ABOUT BY BUNNERS who seek the Agencies and impart to the peace-ial Indians predigious stories of coming con-flicts. These Indians in turn magnify the stories to the Agents, who fix it up a little for stories to the Agenta, who fix it up a little for newspaper-men and the Central Government; and that comes back to the frontiersman, who reloads his rifle and puts on a fresh suit of ague. In the meantime the runner has been well fed for his information, and supplied with cartridges and tobacco; and is ready to propel to the next Agency with an even more gaudily-colored tale than he told at the last. It is characteristic of as Indian to exaggerate his importance; and it delights his soul to have his whiter brethren rerd him and his yarns as something more than dinarily remarkable. Besides that, more or to the standard of the most gifted liar in the States; and, being blessed with a long and wide imagination, and not a little curning, he readily employs his Iancy and iscillity of expression to fill his empty belly. There is another element in his character. It is a perfect circus to him to scare a white man. He will employ any means to turn the pale tace still more pallid; and his bowels roll with delight as he raises, with prog-nostications of war, the hair he dare not raise with a knife. All these things have conspired to start him out with his prophedes of battle; and during the latter part of winter, and all the spring, he has bumped around with his startling narratives of horrors and horrors to

On the other hand, here, in their camp, one bears plenty of expressions of hatred for the Americans; but so far I have

Americans; but so far I have

PAHLED TO HEAR A LISP OF WAR.

Sitting-Bull and Long-Dog, the Chiefs of the Unca-pa-pa Sloux, though among the most avaricious men ou the crust of the Earth, say that nothing could hire them to cross the line on the war-path. The Yanktons and the Assinibolnes (both Sloux) are on their reservations,—the former at Poplar Creek, and the latter at Wolf Point,—both contented, and anxious for anything but a fight. The Unca-pa-pas are in Wood Mounta fight. The Unca-pa-pas are in Wood Mountain, engaged in hunting buffale. All three tribes are on terms of easy peace with each other; and the Assimbolues and Yanktons dis-claim any ill-feeling toward the whites. This leaves Long-Dog and Sitting-Bull but 600 lodges, or 3,600 people; and, though Long-Dog is vidous, he is afraid to risk a tussle with United victors, he is afraid to risk a tussle with United States troops. As far as Sitting-Bull is concerned, he is perfectly willing to go to Washington and treat for permanent peace; only he is afraid that he would be killed en route by some loafer anxious for the distinction that would succeed the act.

Such is the present situation as it comes from the warriors. But there is another thing to be considered: The buffalo in the Northwest Territors and in Montana are becoming wofully

tory and in Montana are becoming wofully scarce. Among the Indians the price of robes is going up. Traders, who used to get excellent skins for \$1. are now paying from \$2.50 to \$5; and this results from the difficulty of getting at the brutes. As long as a relakin can secure

Still, they turn the stock over to Sergt.-Maj. Prinche, and, when Walsh comes home, an effort will so made to had the owners and return the property. These testimonials of affection are very augusting to Walsh; but the Indians persist, and it is a common thing for them to overload his corral with stolen stock, shake hands with him, and mart after more.

The affection and fear of the Stoux for Walsh are for him personally. They rather his the

load his corral with stolen stock, shake hands with him, and wart after more.

The affection and fear of the Sioux for Walsh are for him personally. They rather like the style of the Mounted Police: but they centre on the Major all their love, for they firmly believe him to be their Iriend. But, if he ever turns the carbines of his force upon them, their hatred of him will be all the more intense for the former friendship; and so the outlook for himself and his men, in the event of an insurrection or an attempt to recross the line, is not exactly described by the word encouraging.

LONG-DOG AND SITTING-BULL.

are still on terms of friendship. There has been an open rupture, but Sitting-Bull feels that he his been abused by Long-Dog. A short time ago the latter commenced stirring up an idea in the tribs, that the former didn't understand his business. He busied himself immensely among the lodges; and the result was, that between 500 and 600 lodges descreted Sitting-Bull and went off with his partner, to set up in the buffale-business for themselves. The dissolution has cut Bull terribly; but he has only thirty or forty lodges left faithful to him, and he knows not wherewithal to help himself. He is camped twenty-five miles from here, and is described as being as sour as a peckle.

Long-Dog is a tough old Indian. A more bitter, disappointed, and disreputable savage does not inhabit the Saskatchewan District. He is one mass of scars from his war-bonnet to his moccasins. When he rides any distance his old wounds tear open, and the olood flies to his moth from an injury to his lungs. His hatred and fear of an American pass all understanding; and, as he passed by me yesterday and orushed me with his blanket, I trembled with a dread that he might suspect my nationality. I am here in the camp in the guise of an Eoglish tourist, and am to preserve that disguise until the Council meets for my reception, when I am to disclose my business and seek permission to whoop it up as

the name they have given newspaper-men since the powew of two years ago, at which several correspondents were present. By the way, I have learned the cause of that girantic failure. The American Commissioners went at the thing as they would go at sawing clapboards. They didn't understand that the Indian moves awfully slowly, unless he is after whisky; and they shot their business at him as If it came out of a gun. Had a little more time been taken, and had Sitting-Bull been approached more gradually, the result might have been different. The only way to get a redskin into a scheme is to ually, the result might have been different. The only way to get a redskin into a scheme is to talk it over with him until he can think of nothing else; and then he begins to look upon the thing as an established fact, and to prepare himself for the inevitable. I found this exemplified yesterday in an effort to buy a tomahawk. The savage saw that I wanted it, and the price went up to \$10. I rejused and left him. Later in the day I had twelve tomahawks offered me at various prices, ranging from a gun (\$30) to a blanket (\$6). The news had spread in the camp that I wanted a tomahawk. Spotted-Nostril at length sought me, and I promised to treat with him in the evening. At dark he came to my tent with the implement, which is an

comprising pipe and hatcher,—the former to smoke peacefully with a friend, and the latter to knock him in the bead with after the tooacco gives out. A fire was made outside the tepee, robes apread out, and a pipe or two smoked in profound silence. Then he developed his tomahawk, and wanted a horse (\$35) for it. I shook my head. Another pipe was smoked, and he came down to a gun. Not to make it too long, we smoked and dickered until my mouth was raw with his villainous tobacco, and I finally acquired the troohy for eight pounds of sugar (\$3), which he ate on the spot, and we shook hands and separated. It took three hours and forty-five minutes to make the trade. Had I gone right at him, I would have busted the sale in three minutes; but during the talk I kent the tomahawk in my hand, acted as if it were mine, told him what I should do with it, and all that sort of thing, until he became reconciled, and I handed him an order for the sugar, which he got at the trader's store. I have learned that this is the only way to use the Indian if you want anything of him. Make him think that himself, his properly, and his destinies conspire to make only

and be will cradually come around to that view. He will commence with "A beap Chief." and come down to a box of matches. So, it the Commission had gone to work as if trading for a tomahawk, only on a grander scale in proportion to the magnitude of their undertaking, it might have fased differently, and materially reduced the time necessary to the solution of

might have fased differently, and materially reduced the time necessary to the solution of the Iudian question.

Seaking of smoking with the Indians reminds of an Iucident at Poplar Creek. There are nearly 4,000 Yanktons there, interspersed with a few Unca-pa-pas. The outfit left Canada one day last week, and went on the reservation for a square meal. Wandering around through the camp one day, I was hailed by Kill-Them-in-a-Hole, who was once a big Chief, but who is now the boss fraug of the tribe. Mr. K. T. Hole pointed down the river and notified me that a steamboat was coming,—"a one-horned boat" he remarked with infinite contempt,—for these fellows admire anything grand, and take no stock in a steamer unless it has two smoke-stacks. As the boat went past, Hole invited me into his lodge, where I had the honor of shaking hands with several very dirty Chiefs, not one of whom had anything on but a breech-clout and a blanket. I gave my friend Hole a cigar, which he lighted, smoked a moment, and PASSED IT ON.

Sitting on my right was a hideous-looking outlaw, smeared with oaint, old, greasy, lousy, covered with flees, blear-eved, smirched with dirt, spagrled-toothed, and smelling like a bankrupt graveyard. The cigar came around to him before my fears were excited. A few whiffs, and ne handed it to me. It was a mortal offense to refuse. As I sat beside him, every ouff I took turning my stomach, I noticed that he wore a blue military coat. Turning around so as to face him, I saw that it was decorated with cavalry buttons. And the loathsome savage with whom I was smoking the batt of peace smiled as I glanced at the buttons, and looked away to the south. Perhaps he was a thinking, as I was, of the battlefield down by the Little Big Horn, on which he distinguished himself by brave and meritorious villainy, and which he subsequently robbed of all the winding-sheet some poor cavalryman had, and left him there without even the uniform that should have covered him.

Dr. Bitd, the Agent at Poplar Creek, looks upon the Yank

non the Tanktons, or Yanktonias as they are special this results from the difficulty of getting at the brates. As long as a relatin can secure obeny to ear; he is peaceful. When he is immary, the blood squirts soft in puriod to furtish him meat, and the robes or not forthcoming to burkes him floor, test, and sugar,

IR with wick kindo refuse to furtish him meat, and the robes or not forthcoming to burkes him floor, test, and sugar,

IR with wick kindosen.rssir.

He dare not make much trouble within the borders of the Dominius; and so he will seek the Territories for his gub, and take it where he can find it. This, of evene, has more direct reference to the non-treasy findiable. Those on a reservations will get scheduling theat any aty,—maybe not much, buttat least sonoffing; sat, unless they are prevailed upon by this, more and the start of the worst of it, and it is a work of the worst of it, and i

Prayer through a Sanday-school. Every rob-every gun, everything that the lodge contained, was gobbled up; and then they took down the odge and

RAN OFF WITH THE POLES. They went over to the Yankton Ageory, twenty-five miles off, where they will remain until the affair blows over. The ludians who were not lucky enough to be in at the steal contributed enough truck to set the family up in business. enough truck to set the family up in business. They are very generous among themselves. What belongs to one beiongs to all; but in this instance they could not supply one article among the lost, and that was a dead baby's ghost. When a papoose dies, the parents take some of the hair and wrap it up in "medicine." This "medicine" is composed of a variety of diabolical stuffs, bound around with rags and skins. The bundle is hung up in the lodge; and the bereaved houestly believe that the dead child's spirit abides therein, and always remains with them.

The Assiniboloes have turned out to be great Grangers, and are farming away at the rate of forty miles an bour. The Yanktoos have a farm on their reservation, but they are not nearly as far advanced in civilization as the Assinibolnes. The latter are a better-looking and more reliable class of people, who understand considerable about civilization. To illustrate this, theoderson always thrusts Big-Head forward upon the consideration. But Big-Head, upon his introduction to your correspondent, rather kicked over the traces at first, as far as civilization is concerned, by explaining that he was A TERRIBLE FELLOW IN COMBAT, and presenting me with his war-clab, and

and presenting me with his war-club, and pointing out his "coo" on it. The "coo" is the history of the Indian's exploits, and in this case consisted of four horseshoes carved in the handle, and a feather tied to the head. The horseshoes were a faithful record of the stock the Chief had stolen, while the feather represented the remains of one undivided Crow Indian who had fallen a victim to the strength of the weapon. As soon as Big-Head had satisfactorily explained this business, he went on to inform me that he was thoroughly civilized, and not only that, but also a minister of the Gospel, —two propositions which I immediately emnot only that, but also a minister of the Gospel,—two propositions which I immediately embraced as facts when he fold me that he believed in the Bible and the Trinity, and that he was anxious to get his name into the papers. Among his people, Big-Head (who takes his name from the extraordinary size of his crantum) has the reputation of being a profound thinker, and a pretty heavy weight as an orator. When I go back, he has promised to "yappee" (speak) for me, provided I will sgreeto

REPORT HIS OBSERVATIONS.

He is particularly particular about this, and threatens to cut his remarks short unless I pledge myself to report him in full. As he proposes to outline the differences between the Government and the Indians, and to be as interesting as usual on that topic. I fancy his "yappee" will be sufficiently dull to publish in extense.

pee" will be sufficiently dull to publish in extenso.

As to the question of morals among the Indians, I find that, the more savage the tribe, the more virtuous the females. A young and blooming squaw, among the Assinibouses and the Yanktons, brings two horses; and the cases are exceptional where more is demanded. The two Missee Pole-Cat-daughters of the Chieftain of that name, and the leaders of society among the Yanktons—are quoted at three horses per head. I am not prepared to note what particular fascinations they possess beyond those displayed by the other maidens of the tribe, further than that they appear to be considerable dirtier and rather richer in fless than the balance. Now, among the Unca-pa-pas, the Indian maiden with shady eyelashes, and the warmth of the sun in her visage, is held by the merchants at three horses and a gun,—thus discounting the sweet Pole-Cats. When I speak of selling the gorgeous creatures,

I MEAN, OF COURSE, IN MARRIAGE.

The fortunate possessor of the marriage-portion puts up the price, and agrees to stick to the wench of his affections. And, to their credit, they keep their promises until she becomes useless for work; and then she is sold at greatly reduced rates, on account of the proprietor being desirous of laying in a fresh stock.

And so they live, these Indians; and so they are buried when they die. They are an odd lot, and, for the purpose of civilization, are not, in their present state, worth a dime a gross. They are ingentions in bead-work, and are valuable for the robes and akins they furnish; but to take them away from the lives they now live, and attempt to place them at any revised and improved work,—such as practicing law or pedding sewing-machines,—would be to insure disastrons failure upon the enthusiast who attempts the joh. The Indian Commissioner appears to have

on this momentous question. He has prohibited the sale of beads by the traders,—claiming that the making of bead-work is evidence of the still savage nature of the natural savage. If he will overhand a few interesting works on the question of the civilization of the redskin, he will find that beads have been important factors in securing the desired consummation. Traffic with the whites in bead-work has done much to with the whites in bead-work has done much to reconcile the Eastern tribes to the inconvenience of associating with the pale-face,—a fact perhaps not particularly well understood in Washington. To supply the place of the beads, the Commissioner recently sent to the Standing Rock (Dakota) Agency a number of casters with glass cruets and mustard-pot resplendent. These were for distribution,—the cruets first to be filled with vinegar, mustard, and pepper. The Agent concluded to

The Agent concluded to

TRY THE EXPERIMENT ON A CHIEF,
and gave him one. Instead of setting it in the
middle of his table, and using the condiments
to fix up his soup, fish, boil, roast, fowl, salad,
and dessert, the cussed savage ate his pennmican
(pounded buffalo-meat) with the caster hung
around his neck; and, when he, had finished his
meal, he broke off the top for a breastplate;
gave the cruets to his daughters (who drank the
contents, and then filled the cruets with beads);
broke off the ring that held the cruets, and
made a bracelet for his wife's leg; and wound
up by decorating his hat with the bottom. The
rest of the stock is still in the possession of the
Agent, who does not feel at liberty to decorate
with casters the Indians who are prohibited
from decorating themselves with beads.

S. H.

MAJ. WALSH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, N.-W. T., June 7.—After malling a letter to you yesterday, your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting Maj. Walsh, who came in late in the afternoon from a trip to the border-line. He went out to visit the camps, and tound that Sitting-Buil, with about 500 lodges, had crossed over to the American side, and was encamped about fifteen miles from the border. The Chief denies that there is anything hostile in this movement. there is anything hostile in this movement. Buffalo had become scarce in the Mountain, and, finding that they had gone south, he followed them into Montsus.

"Soldiers may pass through my camp," said

he, "and, as long as they do not attack me, they are perfectly safe. I don't want war. I don't want to go back to the States to live. I want

want to go back to the States to live. I want food for my people, and I will have it. If the Americans will let me alone, I will not trouble them; but, if they attack me,

I WILL FIGHT THEM."

Sitting-Bull's force numbers about 1,500 warriors.

"With these," he continued, "I can defeat 3,000 soldiers. Unless I am unmolested, I will fight the soldiers two to one, and I will be successful. They cannot whip me now, for they cannot get together a sufficient number of men in short enough time to capture the band. If they will keep away from me, I will be peaceable; otherwise there must be war."

The Major is satisfied that Bull means what he says when he disclaims any boatile intent. The Indians are after buffale, and buffale only, and, unless interfered with,

WILL KEEP QUIER.

The Indians are after buffalo, and buffalo only, and, unless interfered with,

WILL KEEP QUIET.

He thinks it would be difficult to captore the band, as the camp is better protected than ever was a camp before. The scouts are out for miles around, and will bring to headquarters any information of the approach of a large force,—thus chabling the redskins to cross the line before an attack could be made. If the force is insignificant in point of numbers, and takes the initiative, there will be trouble.

In all probability, Ball will be back on this side inside of five days,—long before any troops can get information of his whereabouts and reach him.

Hints for Chicago Sinecurists.

London Solicitors Jaurena.

In an "Index of Municipal Offices," compiled by Mr. G. L. Gomme for the Index Society, the following offices are enumerated: Aleconner, beliman, breadweigher, aulnager, beaconet, bearward, beliringer, billet-master, blower of the burgamote-horn, bridge-sweeper, brook-warden, clarites, cleaner of the castle-walks, cleaner of chandeller in town-nall, cont-meter, conduit-warden, collector, fenreeve, fesh-taster, gasher of hides, haymaker, bayward, hog-driver, horn-hlower, keeper of the pans and pumps, bucket-keepers, mole-catcher, moormen and mosamen, presenter of butchers, quickener of the city's tenants, sample-man, swine-catcher, tender of the town-wood, and weeder of tootpaths.

WITH THE GANG

"Ithuriel" Is Tackled by a Hard-Fisted Son of Toil,

Who Imparts Some Valuable Informs tion Concerning the Guild.

And Introduces the Scribe to Couple of Gentle Burglars.

Cheerful Conversation with "Tommy the Kid" and "Sheeney Green."

A Trio of Thieving Tramps\_Row Gotham's Beggars Operate.

Draw Poker and Its Results-Thieves --- A Pleasant Billet-Doux.

Secial Correspondence of The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 16.—"Gimme five cents!"

I was standing in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Theatre one evening afortnight or so back, enue Theatre one evening a forthight or so back, talking with some acquaintances, and waiting for the famous trio in the last act of "Fatinitza." The performance was going on, and the soft strains of the music came through the swaying doors. I was half lost in the song, and half absorbed in what my friend was talking about, when the above abrupt ejaculation, uttered in a discordant voice unmistakably of the "gin" variety, interrupted the smooth course of events. Turning my head, I beheld one of the toughest-looking customers I ever set eyes upon. To looking customers I ever set eyes upon. To Dickens he would have been a bonanza, And as subsequent developments showed that he was as much of a character as he looked, I'll describe

He was tall and gaunt. His skin was drawn over his bones as tightly as a drum-head, and was streaked with the purple tracks of past debauches. His eyes were swollen and bloodshot, and he badly needed shaving. The hat he wore would have made a sieve blush with envy, and his clothes drooped from his shoulders as if he had been a frame upon which the garments were hand been a rank thou was a state of the side his bony hands were deeply thrust, and as he regarded me fixedly his chin was thrown forward, and his red eyes blinked so rapidly that he looked like a patent winking-machine. "Come on, cully," he continued, when I had finished my mental inventory. "Don't keep a bloke waitin' all night. Gimme a nickel!"

"Supposing I do—what will you spend it for?"
"Bug-juice, of course." "Bug-juice?"

"Yes—forty rod. Jersey lightnin'—the sort that kills you deader'n h—Il."

There was something original about the fellow. Through years of painful experience, I had learned to resist the fraud who wanted to buy soup-tickets or a night's lodging, but the chan who naively demanded money for liquor.—

chap who naively demanded money for liquor,he was worth investigating.

"O! WHISKY'S WINT YOU WANT?"
"You copper my ace, cally, you do. That's
the article I'm after. I want a quart of it."
"The deuce you say! What for?"
"I—O, I want some fun. Ain't had a drink
for a —— of while till day before yesterday.
Been up the river." "Up what river—where?"
"Hudson River—Sing Sing. See here, young feller, don't you play me for, no sucker. Do I

get that nickel?"

I gave him a dime, and he started for the door. Then he thought better of it, and came ack.
"I like your style," he said, critically eyeing me over. "You suit me to a T. Ever been

"Up where?" " Why, up the river Sing Sing." "Can't say that I have. What were you

Stealing." "Stealing what?" Nothin' but a trunk."

What was in it?" "Bricks. I cracked a hash-foundry one night, and thought I had the silver chest. But when I got out I found she hadn't nothin' but bricks into her. Some cuss had left it there for board, most likely. It was a — mean trick to play onto a first-class burgier, I tell you."

"How long were you 'up the river'?"

"O, I only done two and a haif."

"How much?"

"Two years and a haif, and — I wish I was back again. "Spect I'll get there soon."

"Anxious to go?"

"You called the turn again, voung feller. Only glume a chance to get sent up once more, and I'll grab it so quick it'll make your head swim."

swim."
"I mildly suggested that he should go out smash somebody's storm window, and even volunteered to accompany him on such an errand, but he abruptly declined, on the ground that he wasn't "going up" for any little thing like that. He added that the next time he was convicted, it would be for something worth while. I stood with him for some moments in the lobby, talking, and he finally interrupted the conversation by saying he was going to take a drink. But I didn't intend to lose my man in that way, and as I invited him to step over to the notel and "absorb" at my expense. We walked out upon the pavement and had started across Broadway, when he suddenly came to a halt. "Look a'here," he said, "you ain't playin' no coffee-house business on me, are you? You ain't goin't to drag me intono temperance rasket and then give me one o' them — tracks, are

Broadway, when he suddenly came to a halt. "Look a here," he said, "you ain't playin" no coffee-house business on me, are you? You sin't goin't to drag me intonot temperance rasket and then give me one o' them — tracks, are you?"

I assured him that my intentions were strictly honorable, and he consented to go ahead upon that understanding, talking quietly as he went along.

"'Cos there was a sanctimonious-looking cuss something like yourself, the other night, asked me for to drink with him, and then got me into one of them thundering mission houses. I couldn't get away from him, and so help me Moses he preached at me for more'n two hours on a stretch. And the only way I finally got him to let up was by drinking nigh onto a quart of coffee and promisin' to read a derred old track about the evils of high livin'. Now, do I look like a chap what lives high!"

I couldn't truthfully say that he did. But by this time we had reached the bar-room, and he was pouring out a timberful of whisky, which he swallowed with great grasto. In the course of half an hour he had taken in nearly point of the fluid, and was in a communicative mood.

"Bes' whisky ever had, cully, 'pon my word. I like y'r style, oi' man, I do, an'll tell yer what'll do. I'll take you down 'n intr'duce you to the bove. Will y'go?"

That was

A REFERSHING PROPOSITION,
without mistake. The prospect of spending an hour in the society of this fellow's friends wasn't exactly the sort of amusement one would be likely to choose in moments of reflection; but it occurred to me that I might thereby see something of a phase of life bitherto unknown to me, and I made un my mind to go. So I put a quart bottle of whisky into each of my coat-pockets, and we started our. When I told the cabman where to drive, his eyes bulged out and he scratched his spiky nead doubtfully. But I prevailed upon him to go ahead, and we were soon away down on Division street. Stoopping on the corner, we alighted and passed along the payement. Half a block or so had been traversed when my s

I produced some good cigars, and the three tellows began to smoke and driok, and drink and smoke, in a way that was pleasant to see.

"How do you chaps make a living?" I ventured to inquire after a while.

"How — ?" cautiously replied Tommy the Kid. "we lav around."

"Work! W-h-e-w!

"Work! W-h-e-w!

"The 'yer work!"

"Work! W-h-e-w!

"But that was 'miparted in that first monosyllable, or the voluminous incredulity contained in the long-drawn whistle which followed. Apparently work was not in their line.

"But this begring business isn't what supplies you with subsistence. What else do you do?"

"Well," observed Mr. Sheeny Green, evastre-

"Well," observed Mr. Sheeny Green, evasively, "I've seen the day when beggin' was no alouch of a trade. But lately it's gone to the devil. Why, when I first struck the town, it was a — poor day that I didn't turn in \$5 or \$6. It ain't that way no longer, though,"

"What do you consider a good day's work now-a-days"

"Well, some days a feller picks up a couple of dollars in money,—but no professional goes much on the cash he gets hold of in these times. It's what he see that pays him best."

"How is that?"

"Well, a right smart feller of the professional sort, who goes from door to door, can pick up a heap o' knowledge as to

LOCKS AND WRAK GATES

heap o' knowledge as to

LOCKS AND WEAK GATES,
and one thing and another like that."

"Oh! So you look about in the daytime and then so back at night,—is that it?"

"I didn't say so, but—well, yes. That's about the heft of it, I suppose. Then once in a while we find a basement door open and the side-board handy. Or, if the silver ain't in sight, we sometimes slio into the cellar and wait till late at night. Why, Tommy there once stayed in a house on Fifth avenue four days and nights. He got into the cellar, and blessed if he could get out. The folks carried the keys up-stairs every night after locking all the doors. So Tommy he had to stay."

"How did he finally escape?"

"Well, he found a piece of gas-pipe, and with a file he had around his clothes he sharpened her down into a bretty fair sort of a jimmy. With that he pried open the door into the hall, and from there he broke into the dining-room. In the sideboard he bagged a lot of awag, and with his gas-pipe he forced the basement-door and got away. He lived like a king them four days, and made a mighty good haul besides."

"What do you do with your booty?"

"Oh, there's a fence around in Grand street where we can sell anything we like. I reckon the old hell-cat as keeps the place melts up the plate and sells it that way."

"Does she pay you well?"

"Not very. But if we're in trouble she puts up the needful to help us out. And then, if we have a big job on our hand, she's always ready to speculate on its success by helping us so's we can get proper toois and all that. She's a cursed old skinflint, but there are times when she's a good deal of use to us."

"Well, we knowed it was goin' to take place."

"Well, we knowed it was goin' to take place.

"Did you know snything about

THE MANHATTAN BANK ROBBERT?"

"Well, we knowed it was goin' to take place, but we don't do business with that gang. Our fence puts up for 'em sometimes, though."

We talked some time longer on subjects pertaining to the tramp "profession," and I was assured by my informants that nine out of every ten men who begred food, either in the cities or on the highways, were burglars of greater or less proficienes. My new acquaintances after a time began to get rather mellow with the whisky, and one of them at last oroposed a game of draw poker. We played, I am obliged to confess, for over four hours, at the end of which time Mr. Sheeny Green was in my debt \$6, and Tommy the Kid owed me \$3.75. With bland assurances that the money should be forthcoming in time, the three cracksmen showed me down the narrow stairway and into the street, at 5 o'clock in the morning. They cordially pressed me to come again, declared that they hadn't met a "bloke" who was so much in "their style" for years, and, sinally, with bibulous declarations of iriendship, said good-night. But just as I was stepping into the cab, Mr. Sheeney Green appeared again, and, with an air of intense meaning, whispered:

"If you knows any crib as has got lots of soap into it, just give us a steer, and we'll whack up with you on the swag. There's nothm' mean about us when we take a shine to a cove, and don't you forget it. Or, if any cuss runs foul of you and you want him licked, just post us, old man, and we'll slog h—ll out of him. By-by."

That was the last I heard from the gang until last night. When I came into the office of the hotel the clerk approached me mysteriously and end:

"There was about the slouchlest-fooking chap in here inquiring for you I ever saw. Said he knew you well, and was mad as lighthing when we said you were out. He left this package for tou, and said he would call again with some other friends of yours."

OPENING THE ENVELOPE THE MANHATTAN BANK ROBBERT!"

"Bricks. I cracked a hash-foundry one night. which had been left in the custody of the clerk

which had been set in the curry of the elers of found that it contained \$9.75 and a dirty card, upon which was inscribed in tremendously-contorted hieroglyphics:

"Haveing made a Rase on a dutch pawn-shop, me and sheeny sends You the Ammount of our Debt. tymmy, The kid."

So, after all, you see, there is honor among thieves. But I am in great trepidation lest these three shall form themselves on masse and insist upon visiting me some time when I'm in the dining-room, or some other embarrassing place. And I'm not quite sure they won't take it into their heads some fine night to give me a practical illustration of their "professional" skill by burglarizing my apartments in the highest style of the art.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

An Inventor Knighted-The Man Who Has Revolutionized Steel-Manufacture.

London Times, June 5,
The name of Sir Henry Bessemer, which

will be as inseparably associated with the development of the steel industry of this and other countries as that of Watt with the steam other countries as that of Watt with the steam engine, would add dignity to any title with which it might be adorned; and the recognition of his merits by his own Government, tardy although it must be admitted to be, will be regarded with satisfaction wherever there is an adequate appreciation of the value of applied science as a means of increasing the wealth, the comfort, and the happiness of mankind. The Knighthood now conferred upon him has been preceded by honors of many other kinds, derived from many and various sources. In 1858 Mr. Bessemer received the Telford Gold Medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and, towards the close of

other kinds, derived from many and various sources. In 1858 Mr. Bessemer received the Telford Gold Medal of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and, towards the close of last year, a piece of gold plate was presented to him by the same Institution. He has also received the Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts, the freedom of the City of Hamburg, a gold medal struck in his honor by the King of Wurtemburg, an address from the Society of Arts and Manufactures of Berlin, and the Knighthood of the Order of Francis Joseph from the Emperor of Austria. In America a growing city in Indiana has been called after his name; the late Emperor of the French awarded him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on the condition that the British Government would allow him to wear it. The request that this permission might be granted was, however, persistently refused. In addition to these various tributes, Mr. Bessemer received also the unmistakable reward of commercial appreciation in the form of rovalities, which, to use his own words, "amounted to no less than 1,058,748 of the beautiful little gold medals which are issued by the Royal Mint with the benign features of her Most Gracious Majesty stamped upon them;" and he has probably good ground for declaring that this array of figures must be regarded as the most zenuine expressions of approval which his labors are ever likely to call forth,

Sir Henry Bessemer is an inventor by inheritance. His father, although an Englishman, chanced to be residing in France at the outbreak of the Revolution, and he invented and perfected the process by which the assignats were stamped in relief upon both sides of the paper. The idea was wholly new, and its execution was a matter of much difficulty, not only on account of the exactness of working which was necessary in order to produce perfect coincidence of the two impressions. At the time of the fall of Robespierre Mr. Bessemer was charged with the distribution of food to the people of Paris, and, falling short of supplies, his head becam

method of manufacturing specials for reflecting telescopes, which, if it should prove successful, will enable him to produce perfect parabolic mirrors at an exceedingly moderate price, and almost without limitation of size; while the unprosperous side of his inventive faculty has been sufficiently represented by the ship which was to prevent sea-stickness, and which is said to have accomplished the very reverse of its intended object by producing that distressing maindy in the person of a naval captain of great experience and wide renown who was tempted to sugage in an experimental trip in the model vessel when it was exhibited in a lake in the grounds of the inventor.

The discovery of the means of rapidly and cheaply convexting pig iron into steel, by blowing a blast of air through the from when in a state of fusion, was the result of labors and experiments which extended over a period of more than ten years, and in which the ultimate result was only attained after many and disheartening failures. Prior to this invention, the entire production of cast steel in Great Britain was only about 50,000 tons annually; and its average price, which ranged from 250 to 250 per ton, was problaitory of its use for many of the purposes to which it is now universally applied. In the year 1877, notwithstanding the depression of trade, the Bessener steel produced in Great Britain amounted to 750,000 tons, or fifteen times the total of the former method of manufacture; while the selling price averaged only \$10 per ton, and the coal consumed in producing it was less by \$500,000 tons than would have been required in order to make the same quantity of steel by the old, or Sheffleid, process. The total reduction of cost is equal to about £30,000,000 sterling upon the quantity manufactured in England during the year; and in this way steel has been rendered available for a vast number of purposes is which its qualities are of the greatest possible value, but from which its high price formerly excluded it. During the same year the fle

CURRENT OPINION.

A Transient Visitor.

Transient Visitor,

Rufulo Express (Rep.).

There was once a man in Louisians who couldn't tell a lie. He was a transient visitor,—exceedingly transient. They killed him and scalped him three minutes after he reached the State.

The Tall Sycamore Cicedend Herald (Rev.).
What has become of that venerable wind-bag, the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash? His genial bray has not been heard for weeks. Can it be

An Unreconstructed Old Weman.

Boston Heraid (Ind. Dem.).

Jeff Davis remarked in a speech the other day
at Pascagouls, Miss., that be had never yet seen
a Southern woman reconstructed. Probably
not,—not even the dubious female who was
captured at Irwinville, Ga., May 10, 1865.

Blue Jeans.

Indinapolis Jeannal (Rep.)

The Peru Republican thinks Gov. Williams' blue-jeans breeches would not last through a Presidential campaign. It there is any truth in this borrible suggestion, we hope that the Governor. wil, for the sake of decency, provide himself with an extra pair before entering the race.

The Gubernatorial Question.

Eigen (RL) Advocate (Rev.).

Our candidate for the next Governor of Illinois is the Right-Royal, Honest Old "Dick"

Oglesby. If the people can get another turn at Honest Dick, they will make him Governor with mighty emphasis. Send word along the line that Oglesby is coming, and we'll hear loud shouting.

Tilden and Thurman vs. Ewing.

Cincianati temmeretal (Ind. Rec.).

It is now said that Tilden and Thurman are

pulling together on the same end of the rope. That they will work together to accomplish the defeat of Ewing and the election of a Democratic Legislature. That Thurman is to abandon his claims to the Presidency in favor of Tilden, and Tilden is to "assist" in the reelection of Thurman to the Senate. Selah!

Tilden, and Tilden is to "assist" in the reelection of Thurman to the Senate. Selah!

How Ewing and Rice Treated Gen, Shields.

Columbus (0.) Journal (Ren.).

The Plais-Dader insists and reiterates that

"Gen. Shields was a Democrat." Even so. He
was also a patriot and a soldier; and when,
broken in health and fortune, he sought the
position of Doorkeeper of the Democratic House
of Representatives, Gens. Ewing and Rice, memhers of the House, forgetting and ignoring Democracy and patriotiam, veted against him, and
gave their votes in favor of Field, of Georgia, a
Confederate Brigadier, and elected him. And
yet all Union soldiers are expected to rally for
Ewing and Rice!

Mr. Dans and the Confederate Element.

Allanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

Mr. Randall, of the Augusta Chroniele, has
made the discovery that Mr. Charles A. Dans
is the enemy of the Southern people. While
this discovery is not timely, it is well. Mr.
Dans never loses an opportunity to step forward
and stigmatize what he loosely calls the Confederate. Union men or Rebels, seems to care a
picayune what Mr. Dana's opinions are under
the sun or in the Sus.

Henri.

Meari.

Albany Evening Journal (Res.).

Watterson is now at work in his laboratory in Louisville upon a perfectly dreadful word, which he designs to aling at Hendricks the moment he gets it finished. It consists of forty-seven syllables, a number of which were imported expressly from Kussia for this use. It will be part adjective, part substantive, and part interjection; and will explode as soon as it impinges against Hendricks form. Watterson does not hesitate to assert that it will be the most gory and destructive thing of the sort ever seen in the Northwest. Hendricks continues to smile.

"Long" Jones.

Rigin (III.) Advecus (Res.).

An effort was made at Washinaton, within the past few days, to oust United States Marshal Hildrup from his position. Gov. Cullom and "Long" Jones went to the Capital for that purpose, and were sided by Senster Logan and other Illinois politicisms. So far the movement is a failure, and recort says the President will not listen to the proposition, unless good cause, aside from political considerations, can be given for the action. That cannot probably he done. Mr. Hildrup has administered his office aby and antisfacturily. His official record is excellent. The only accuse for bouncing him

candidate.

The reported attempt to remove Hildrup invoived the possible dismissal lector Allen, of Aurora. Mr. Allen the position since 1867, and has proven efficient officer. In the twelve years, no of suspicion has attached to him.

Patience Exhausted.

Troy (N. Y.) Times (Rep.).

We do not believe the instinct of patri wholly dead among the Democratic whatever may be the case with the iniconspirators who are disgracing thems.

Keeping Alive the Old War-Feeling.

admit that the Union was the lost cause that the principles for which Union men f and fell were not vindicated by the resu the War, the Democrats would no dou perfectly satisfied. All the Republicans done or propose to do is to occasionally rethe ex-Confederates and their Northern that certain questions of vital importance nation were settled by the arbitrament sword, and that the Democratic attempts nore this is simply a revival of the cause led to the War.

As Bad as the Yellow-Fever.

Editor Kellar's Weahington Latter in Memphis (Tenn.)

Aradanche (Ind.).

The most indifferent observer of political events can predict with the accuracy of figures the results of the contests of 1879 and 1880. The Democratic party will be overwhelmed with political disaster and overthrow. The South will be its sacrifice and its victim at the second Appomattox Court-House, subjecting it as a mere dependency in the Union to the dominant North. Under sectional politics the South will not increase its population nor ever hold its own. The calamities of the vellow-fever plague are almost equaled by the follies and crimes of Democratic leaders, and they seem to be allies in the devastating work of spreading poverty and ruin in the South.

Terrible Struggle with a Name.

New York World (Dem.).

There is a good deal in a name, and especily in a name so long as Hickenlooper. Hickenlooper is the name of the Republican candidator Lieutenant-Governor in Ohlo, who was no insted to prevent another man with a welname—Mr. Seasongood—from carrying off theorem. Hickenlooper is not very widely known Ohlo or the West generally, and the news his selection was rather a surprise and a treat to the editors of the country-newspapers, whad to guess and gag at his name like chicke endeavoring to compass the deglutition of very important matter, still it would avoid fusion if the Republican editors and or would meet in convention and aree to for the second man on their ticket under name, whether it be Hickenhooper, lor hicker, Picklenboker, Hopenkicker, Poc nickle, Pickenbooper, Pockyloopen, Choo licker, Pooplehicken, or Chicklepicken.

nickle, Pickenchooper, Pockyloopen, Choopenlicker, Pooplehicken, or Chicklepicken.

A CURE FOR INEBRIETY.

Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Dr. J. H. Johnson, of Providence, H. L., favors us with the following communication:

"If there exists a specific cure for drunkenness, it would appear that it is now discovered. The remedy is prepared from the bark of the small twigs of the Cinchona rubra, and the effects following its administration are almost miraculous. Its powerful tonic and nerve-stimulating proparties are such that it at once begins to take the piace of the alcoholic atimulan, and in two days the patient feels a strong aversion to alcohol in any form. In severy instance in which I have given this medicalents at trial I have met with perfect success; and not only has the patient rejoiced in a complete recovery, but his friends and family have been foundered unutterably thankful for his deliverance from the terrible maindy. The time for effecting a cure is from ten to twenty days. I use a saturated solution of the Cinchona robra, giving a teaspoonful every three hours for two or three days, until the constitutional effects are apparent; then I gradually diminish the doses."

This "cure for inebriety," as stated by Dr. J. H. Johnson, of Providence, R. I., is identical with the discovery made by Dr. R. D'Unger, in Maryland, a number of years are, and which he has successfully administered to many hundred victims of alcohol throughout the United States during the last fifteen months. Dr. Johnson's communication to the Boston Journal of Chemistry simply attests what Dr. D'Unger had previously proven: that the pure Loxa bark, the crows-quilt variety, administered in tincture form, was an absolute specific for dipsomania. He has demonstrated that this kind of Cinchona rubra, as he prescribes it, possesses effects little short of miraculous. But is it honorable on the part of Dr. Johnson, of Providence, R. I., to publish the remedy in such a form as not only to suppress the name of the discoverer, but to convey

"THE WORKERS IN THE WARDS."

CHICAGO, June 17.—To the Editor of the News—Sir: I was glad to see by last night's Dely New that you mean to speak out in regard to Mayor Harrison's appointments. When you cleas them as ward bummers, you call them by their proper name. If Mr. Harrison wants to seeme the defeat of the Democratic ticket next fall, he has only to keep on in the poticy he is now pursuing. "I want to reward the workers in the wards," says Mayor Harrison. Now, Mr. Editor, did the people and taxpayers of Uhicago elect Mr. Harrison to "reward the workers in the wards." I, for one, enter my protest against Mayor Harrison and the "workers in the wards." Do the "workers in the wards." carry an election when the taxpayers turn out to vote! Certainly not. They are a mere cipher when decent men come to the polls to vote.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us see some of the appointments which the Mayor has made. We will take Sheriff Kern's deputies and onlitifa, for instance: There is McGuirn, McDunald, Fogarty, Flood. Now, they represent some of the "workers in the wards,"—always living off the taxpayers,—and Mayor Harrison must take care of them. Then there is Hitchcock, —a new importation into the Thirteenth Ward. We'll, now, I made some inquiries about Mr. Hijchcock, and the answer always is: Well, he is, or used to be, a clerk in Harrison's office, and, of codria, the taxpayers have to take care of him now, because so is a "worker in the Thirteenth Ward." Then, Mr. Editor, there is the old Colvin gauge and "workers in the wards"; they, too, have to be taken care of. I was vary ner for retting another "worker,"—the great O'Maley,—Representative and law-maker (I). His re-

142, 235 477 16, 338 58 7, 316 6, 820 5, 154

years.
Our note of two days ago in regard to the

simply cited one case to show the magnitude of the evil complained of, and expressly disclaimed any indication of opinion as to whether the In-spectors or the Committee of Appeals are right in the matter. This much may be said in favor

of the Inspectors: the pressure on them is necessarily almost entirely in one direction,—that of lowering the grade; and they, as honest men, may feel it to be their duty to re-

sist that pressure. Grain going into store is never inspected too high to suit the receiver. est grade to which he thinks it entitled but there is seldom any one outside the inspection force to complain if the Inspector err in the other direction in any particular case. The re-ceiver claims that the grain is better than it is rated, and after it has gone into store and been mixed up with other grain the shipper is apt to find fault that the mixture is

not good enough. It is only right to note, on the other side, that the Committee of Appeals keep samples of all the grain on which their judgment is asked, and take the trouble to com-

pare one lot with another continually. They claim that they are endeavoring to decide on ex-actly the same basis as last year, and they do so

by reference to last year's samples, as well as to those of this year. All of this goes to show that the difficulty is an honest one, as it undoubtedly is; but the facts in the case warrant the pressing home of our note of two days ago. The Inspectors ought to be informed more

The Inspectors ought to be informed more clearly than they now appear to be of the interpretation which the Committee places upon the rules for grading, and ought to be able to steer more closely to that interpretation than they now do. As the opinion of the Committee is final, that opinion should be "officially" understood and respected in the primary

inspection of the grain. The only other way of lessening the evil is to change the personnel of

the Committee.
St. Louis was lower on wheat yesterday.

That market has been quite weak recently, hav-ing declined about 10c per bu within a fort-

night. The crop prospects in the section around St. Louis are too bright to favor strength in

prices. Winter wheat for August was quoted

at 93c there yesterday. We note that a large

lot of new wheat to arrive from Kansas City within a short time was offered here yester-

day, but no buyer was reported.

The St. Louis G.-D. reports that Plant & Co.

County wheat last Saturday. It was a very fine sample, as it ought to have been to fetch that

figure.
The Toledo Produce Exchange Market Report

taking about 20,000 bris pork. Wheat was tame, but steadler on futures, with a lower range on spot; No. 3 was depressed by the news of lower markets for winter wheat in New York and St. Louis, and the intimation that inferior wheat was slow of sale in Liverpool. Corn was easier, futures declining %c. while cash lots sold down %c. Oats were somewhat better, with less doing for forward delivery, but a good demand for shipment. Rye was steady and barley little better than nominal, buyers and sellers being \$\textit{R}\text{\text{d}} \text{was tready and sellers being \$\text{R}\text{\text{d}} \text{\text{d}} \text{capt the there is a steady and barley little better than nominal, buyers and sellers being \$\text{R}\text{\text{d}} \text{\text{d}} \text{capt the treat in their ylews for September

1, 227

2,418

Governments Down Again--- Dullness o Foreign Exchange.

Larger Country Demand for Currency \_Stocks Irregular.

The Produce Markets Irregular --- Provisions Active and Stronger.

Wheat and Corn Easier --- Oats Steady---Hogs Better.

#### FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were weak at a decline of 36 from the quotations of the day before, but this did not prevent the intelligent Associated Press reporter at New York from telegraphing that "Governments were firm." The price bid for 4s declined to 102% in New York and 102% in Chicago. The rest of the list was unchanged. The 6s of 1881 are 107% bid, the 5s 108%, the 4%s 105%. Refunding certificates were 102% bid. There have been \$17,464,000 of the \$40,000,000 certificates converted into 4 per cents. It is noticed that 4 per cents are now used freely It is noticed that 4 per cents are now used freely as remittances to London. In the last few days \$1,500,000 have been sent from New York in this way. There is a growing demand for them in Europe. The export of bonds may be large enough to balance the large inward movement of called bonds, and so keep foreign exchange rates below the specie shipping point. About the exchange of called bonds for 4 per cents by the National Banks, the Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

Some of the banks that hold 10-40s against their circulation are now threatening to withdraw their notes rather than pay the present premium on 4s, but we hear of very few cases where this has actually been decided upon. One bank that has \$100,000 10-40s on deposit has \$50,000 or \$60,000 of 4s in its own vanits, and will deposit these and but the remainder of its circulation go. Another bank with \$40,000 10-40s has decided to withdraw that amount of its circulation. Most of the banks that had 10-40s exchanged them for 4s through the Syndicate, soon after the call, paying \$6.25 as a rule, though we know of two or three banks that were setually paid \$4 as a bonns. Of course the Syndicate, soon after the call, paying \$6.25 as a rule, though we know of two or three banks that were setually paid \$4 as a bonns. Of course the Syndicate can afford to pay more for the 10-40s than any one else, as they can use them in settling their accounts with the Government. One bank with \$500,000 4s deposited for circulation will sell seem should the price reach 105 in July, witndraw their circulation, and expect to reverse the process later, when they are confident 4s will be lower.

The supply of foreign bills was small, and the The supply of foreign only was small, and the bemand for them inactive. There was no change in rates. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 185% for sixty-day bills and 487% for sixty-day bills, and French were 530@519% for sixty-day bills, and 517% for sight. The actual Chicago rates 487% and 487% In New 187% In New terling were 487% and 489%. In New the actual rates were 487% @487% and

ork the actual rates were 487% @457% and 89%. The posted rates for sterling were 488@ 90. French bankers' bills were 515@517%. Consols opened and closed at 973-16. Silver as quoted in London at 52% d per ounce. Chicago bank clearings were \$3,600,000. County orders for currency were larger. New York techange between banks is still above the ship-large point. Discounts are not active. Rates on ng point. Discounts are not active. Rates on se best collaterals are 4@6 per cent on call and Separation time; some small time loans in made at 9@10 per cent. There is some animation that higher rates may be made for over when the Government has concluded its randing operations. In New York it is stated at money-lenders apparently look for a very by loan market up to autumn, as is shown by rings of round amounts to first-class change firms at 3 per cent for sixty listeral. On United States bond collateral

collateral. On United States bond collateral the quotation is 262% per cent for the same time. The call-loan quotation is 364 per cent on miscellameous collateral, and 262% on United States bonds, and prime mercantile paper 3%65 per cent.

The negotiation by which \$300,000 West Chicago 5 per cent bonds are to be put on the market had the affect of weakening the Cook County 5s. These were sold at 102% and interest, and were subsequently offered at 102% and interest. West Chicago park bonds were sold at 106% and interest, and Lincoln Park bonds at 104% and interest between dealers.

and were subsequently offered at 102% and interest. West Chicago park bonds were sold at 105% and interest between dealers.

Stocks opened at about the closing prices of the day before, but, under the influence of determined raids by some of the leading speculators, a decline set in. Heavy realizations assisted the attacks of the raiders, and the downward movement of prices went on till early in the afternoon. There was a raily at this time, on account of purchases to fill in at the reduced quotations, and, owing to this buying, the close was above the lowest prices of the day. The ease with which the market railied save color to the theory that the break was engineered by the cliques for the purpose of adding to their holdings of stocks. New York Central advanced from 118 to 118%, Northwest ineferred from 97% to 98, ex-dividend 13% per cent. St. Paul preferred from 92 to 93%. Erie opened at 27%, declined to 27%, and closed at 27%; Wabash gained ½, to 36%; C., C., C. & 1. %, to 50; St. Joe common %, to 20%; the preferred ½, to 42%; Kansas City & Northern ¼, to 13%; the preferred 4%, to 38%. Louisville & Nashville opened at 51%, and went up finally to 58. Erie preferred advanced from 50% to 50%. Parties close to the throne have been bidding 2% for the next dividend on Lake Shore, but the price has not been much affected. The opening and close were at 74%. Michigan Central declined 1½, to 75%. St. Paul common was lower, going down from 53% to 52%, but closing at 53%. The road reports an increase in earnings of \$40,000 for the second week of June. Alton, which shows an increase for the same week of \$30,000, was not quoted. Union Pacific dropped from 77% to 76%. There was a decline in all the coal stocks. Delaware & Hudson lost ½, to 46%; Lackawanna ½, to 57%; and Jersey Central %, to 53%. The condition of the coal market, as shown in the extract below from the Philadelphia Ledger, is not promising, and there is less disposition to buy coal stocks, though it is not considered safe to sell them short. There was a sl

Erie second & gold, declined to 71%, and closed at 72.

Northwest gold bonds were 112%, St. Paul sinking funds 108%, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 79%, and Alton gold & 107.

Railroad bonds in New York on Monday, with few exceptions, were higher. There was a brisk luquiry for the New Jersey Central issues, which sold up to 102% for adjustment, 96 for convertibles assented, 95 for consolidated assented, and 69 for incomen; the last-named subsequently declined to 67%; Toledo & Wabash equipments advanced 5 per cent to 35; do seconds, ex coupon, 1½, to 74%; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated, %, to 120%; Buffalio, New York & Erie firsts, %, to 115%; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented rose to 68 and closed at 67%; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented ranged between 65% and 65%, while do seconds sold at 27; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts fell off 2% per cent, to 52%, and railied to 53%; Denver & Rio Grande firsts declined 1% per cent, to 91%; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, 1%, to 41%; St. Paul, C. & M. Divisiou, rose to 113%; do consolidated suking-funds to 108%; Erie consolidated seconds were active and firm at 72%(@72%; Metropolitan Elevated firsts sold at 108% 5)105%.

With regard to the coal trade, the Philadelphia Ledger of June 16 says:

stock in hand generally decreases from week to week, and, when questioned as to the facts of sales and the prices at which it is sold, it is discovered that much of the amount is being delivered on old contracts and at prices considerably lower than those raining under the current mouth's circular. Under this condition of cross purposes the market is becoming feveries, and will eventually break as to prices, unless strengthened by a more limited production.

A new development that will probably have its effect in the stock market on New York Central and Erie as well as the elevated roads is that, in the recent report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, a new road from Forty-second street and Fourth avenue to the City-Hall is recommended on the petition of Messrs. Edwards Pierrepont, Augustus Schell, and H. J. Jewett. This would give the New York Central and Harlem Railroad a passenger traffic by steam down to the City-Hall, as well as by its horse-car line. It is, in fact, precisely the scheme contemplated five or six years ago, for which, if it had then been found feasible, the Harlem Railroad Company was to provide the money. The reappearance of this scheme, with the President of the Erie Road as a petitioner with those who represent the Central and Harlem interests, is calculated to disturb those who thought that the present elevated roads were sufficient.

The New York Swa thinks that the socculation in mining securities is likely to reach a great development in New York from the fact that the most solid and conservative speculation of wall street begin to take a lively interest in them. The offices of brokers, which are the headquarters of solid mining speculation, are constantly crowded by people who, but a few months ago, would not have touched a mining stock.

The following gives the finctuations of the

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks: Makes, L

Stocks. Ovening.	Highest.	Lowest,	Closing.
New York Cen118			118%
Michigan Central, 76%	76%	75M	75%
Lake Shore 74%	74%	74	74%
C. & N. Western 67%	*65%	6614	· 65%
Do preferred 97%	196	97	196
	5314	5214	5314
M. & St. Paul 531/4			
Do preferred 92	92%	91%	92%
Union Pacific 77%	2111	4247	76%
Brie 27%	27%	27%	27%
Wabash Railway 36	36%	35%	3614
Ohio & Miss 14%	14%	14%	14%
C., C., C. & Ind., 49%		of risking	50
H. & St. Jo 2014	20%	20	20%
Do preferred 49	4234	41%	42%
Del. & Hudson 47	4734	46%	46%
D., Lack. & West. 57%	58	594	57%
N. J. Central 53	53%	51%	52%
Canada Southern. 57	50/8	HITELD TO	57
	The Proof C	32-1-2-1-2-2	12%
		1314	
Kansas City & N. 13%	14%		13%
Do preferred 39	40%	39	39%
W. Union Tel113%	112%	112	112%
Kansas Pacific 55	00		55
St. L.& San Fran. 8	8 .	7.%	7%
Louisville & Nash. 52 %		19.00	53
Erie preferred 50%	51	5014	50%
Atlantac & Pacific. 37%	374	36	36%
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1000000000	0.00	561.3950 F.S
*Dividend 2 p c.	POST MASS	40.035 HW	2 44 817
+Rx-dividend 1% p.c.	and the second		35 6 30 194

	Belgium 5171/	513
	France 517%	515
	Switzeriand 5171/4	515
	Germany 95%	954
	Holland 40	404
	Austria	46
	Norway	273
	Sweden	273
	Denmark	275
	COMMERCIAL BILLS.	THE PROPERTY
	Staty days.	-
J	Staty days.	Sight.
1	Sterling	4874
1		517%
	LOCAL SECURITIES.	
Ĭ	Bid.	Asked
9	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 *113%	*114
3	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	*116
3	Chicago Water loan 78114	*115
1	Chicago Municipal 6s	*108
1	Chicago Water loan 6s	*108
1	Chicago Lincoln Park 78 *104%	*105
1	Chicago South Park 78 \$102%	*10414
3	Chicago West Park 7s *108	*108%
ı	Chicago Treasury Wairants (scrip). 9814	9914
1	Cook County 781131/2	*114

\*And interest. COIN QUOTATIONS.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK.
CIT RAIL WAY STOCK.
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CRETIFICATES.

WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK. SHORTALL & RELMER.

100 Washington.

Money in hand to loan on 18 sible theproved REAL

STATE, as best rates.

Railway Bouds and other securities negotiated.

We buy and sell U. S. BONDS. The NRW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand. The Called 5-20s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged at best current rates.

Also buy and sell choice County, City, and School Bonds, drawing 6, 7, and Sper cent in-FOREIGN EXCHANGE. We draw bills on London, Paris. Berlin, and other points.

PHESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH. YORK, June 48.—Governments were

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York, June 48.—Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were active but irregular. Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central firsts, 68; seconds, 22.

State securities were duil, except Louisiana consois, which were active, and 2½ higher.

The stock market was fairly active. In early dealings speculation was weak and prices declined ½@1, but towards noon a firmer-feeling prevailed, and a partial recovery ensued. During the afternoon, however, the market again became heavy, and a decline of ½@1½ was established, coal stocks, 81. Paul, and Michigan Central being most prominent in the downward movement. In final transactions, under some good purchases, there was a recovery of ½@1½, and the market closed firm. Transactions were 159,000 shares, 7,000 Erics, 20,000 Lake Shore, 2,500 Wabash, 25,000 Northwestern common, 3,200 preferred, 15,000 Lackswanna, 13,000 New Jersey Central, 2,100 Union Pacific, 3,000 Michigan Central, 2,100 Union Pacific, 3,000 Hannibal & 8t. Joseph, 1,500 Ohio & Mississippl, 5,600 Western Union, 1,200 Atlantic & Pacific/Telegraph, 7,600 Pacific Mail, 3,600 Iron Mourtain, 4,300 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and 1,400 Kansas & Texas.

Money market easy at 3@4. closing at 3@3½. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@3.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet at 487½; sight, 489½.

401	3 , signt, 40958.	
200	GOVER	MENTS. A STORE STORE STORE
Con	pons of 1881107%	New 4 per cent 10214
Nev	7 58 103%	Currency 6s 122
Nev	¥ 41/48105%	DULLE DENNE EVE BANK
		CKS.
W		St. Paul, pfd 924
One	obsilves 154	Wabash 35%
Qui	circilwan med 38	Ft. Wayne 111
	14- 14-41 153/	T Mante 1014
Mac	dances 105	Terre Haute, pfd 19%
Mar	iposa ntd 105	Chicago & Alton 821/
Ada	me Pynnese 1053/	C. & Alton, pfd 111
Wel	la Paren & Co OOL	Ohio & Mississippi. 14%
Am	prices Express 463/	Del., L. & Western. 57%
TI	Express 47	A. & P. Telegraph. 36
N. S	Cantual 11734	C., B. & Q115%
Pole	971	H. & St. Joe 20%
Eric	prd 5114	H. & St. Joe, pfd 42%
Harl	156	Canada Southern 56
Mici	h. Central 75%	L. & Nashville 5214
Pan	ama149	Kansas Pacific 55
Unio	on Pacific 76%	Kaness & Texas 1214
Lak	e Shore 743	St. L. & San Fran 7%
Tillin	ois Central 8614	St. L. & S. P. pfd. 9
Cles	. & Pittsburg 96%	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd. 20
Nor	thwestern 65%	St. L. K. C. & N'a'n 134
	thwestern, nfd. 95%	St. L. K. C. & N. pfd 39%
	C. C. & I 49	Cent. Pac. bonds . 124
Naw	Jersey Cent 52%	Union Pac. bonds., 12%
Pos	Laland 19814	U. P. Land-Grants, 113%

Rock Island....... 138% U. P. Land-Grants. 1139 St. Paul................ 53% U. P. Sinking-F'de. 113 closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha 26% Northern Belle 6
Altz 9 Ophir 34
Belcher 64 Overman 12
Best & Belcher 184 Raymond & Ely 4
Bullion 84 Savage 16
California 54 Savage 16
California 54 Sierra Nevada 48
Cnollar & Potes 84 Dinois Consolidat'd 69
Consol Virg' 5 54 Yellow Jacket 19
Crown Pa 5 Bodie 44
Eureka, consoli'ded 165 Potosi 6
Exchequer 85 Imperia 2
Gould & Curry 124 Martin White 6
Grand Prize 34 Mono 10
H. & N 17
Julia Consolidated 44 Consolidat'd Pacific 8
Justice 35 Leviathan 11-3
Mexican 3444
NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, June 18 .- Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488%.

LONDON, June 18.—Consols, money 973-16; LONDON, June 18.—Consols, money 51 5-15, account, 16.

United States Securities—Reading, 20%; Erie, 27%; preferred, 53.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105%; 41/4s, 108/4; 4s, 104.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £98,000; the rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 11/4@24; below the bank of England rate, 1/4@4.

Antwerf, June 18.—Petroleum, 19.

REAL ESTATE.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

\*\*Tuesday.\*\* | Wednesday.\*\* | Wednesday.\*\* | Wednesday.\*\* | Wednesday.\*\* | Wednesday.\*\* | Wednesday.\*\* | Short riba, boxed.\*\* | Short ri

| 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879

if not all, have arrived in the city since the time to which the figures received from the rairroads refer. This point is illustrated by the posting of 117,319 bu on Tuesday morning, which nearly agrees with the value of the 310 cars inspected into store on Monday morning. Even if there be no mistake in either of the two sets of figures, they will agree, on the same day, only at rare intervals; while it is probable that mistakes may be committed in the inspection postings, and certain that they do sometimes occur in the others. It is devoutly to be wished that the statistics be improved upon, but the idea that anybody is perpetrating a "sell" is unfounded, and our correspondent ought to be wise enough to avoid harboring such an opinion.

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for Parties who have been investigating the outlook for the flax crop this season say the acreage in the West has been increased about 50 per cent, and the crop generally is looking fine. In Southeastern Iowa and some parts of Illinois the yield may be light, but in most other sections of these States, and in Kansas and other States, the fields seem to be in excellent condition. Our informant thinks the light yield in some counties will be compensated for by a corresponding increase in others, and that on the whole there will be a gain in production over city consumption: 400 bu wheat, 1,762 bu corn. The following grain was inspected into store The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 6 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed, 16 cars No. 2 hard, 37 cars No. 2 spring, 110 cars No. 3 do, 23 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (207 wheat); 147 cars and 10,800 bu high-mixed corn, 3 cars new do, 1 car new mixed, 825 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 20 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (501 corn); 46 cars white oats, 23 cars No. 2 mixed, 19 cars rejected (87 oats); 10 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected. Total (806 cars, 800,000 bu. Inspected out: 44,166 bu wheat. whole there will be a gain in production over cars), 280,000 bn. Inspected out: 44,166 bn wheat, 300,971 bu corn, 8,148 bn oats, 7,673 bn barley. last year. BARLEY.

Bome operators report a bigger shipping de-mand for oats, chiefly by rail, than has been known at any previous time in the past five Coleman & Co., of San Francisco, June 5, write:

We have special reports about the growing crops, and think the yield will be less than last year, but are encouraged to believe the quality will be superior. The crop of Chevalier will be larger than last year. Harvesting will be late.

They report there is a large surplus of old barley, chiefly inferior. The exports for the seasou to date are 1,400,000 bu. inspection of wheat was decidedly not intended to convey the idea that any particular man or

Total......284,041 631, 791 IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods mamed: Flour, sacks. 110, 0002118, 000 2110, 0002118, 000 Wheat, qrs. . . 155, 0002160, 000 385, 000270, 000 Core, qrs . . . 145, 0002150, 000 385, 000270, 000

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. June 18.—Receipts—Flour, 10,918 bris; wheat, 99,350 bu; corn, 212,420 bu; cats, 86,710 bu; 99,350 bu; corn, 212,420 bu; cats, 36,710 bu; corn-meal, 127 pkgs; rye, 3,180 bu; barley, 450 bu; malt, 6,980 bu; bork, 75 brls; beef, 3,937 tes; cut meats, 3,816 pkgs; lard, 2,825 tes; whisky, 383 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 550,000 bu; corn, 354,000 bu; rye, 25,000 bn.

25,000 bu.

PROVISIONS. paid \$1.20 per bu for a lot of New Madrid HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and stronger. Hogs were quoted higher early, but closed easier. The first report was followed by an unusually good demand for August pork, and this developed a outcome of the growing winter-wheat, to which we have before referred, is not so easily settled, apparently. Chicago authorities continue to claim that it will turn out short of an average, claim that it will turn out short of an average, and we can only respond that, so far as the West is concerned, excepting Kansas, our receivers of wheat here, through personal observation and the correspondence of agents and shippers, have formed impressions entirely opposite to that theory."

The leading produce markets were rather irregular vesterday. Provisions were firmer under a much better demand, one party alone taking about 20,000 bris pork. Wheat was

demand for August pork, and this developed a good local inquiry for meats: the latter were also in good request for export, Liverpool being quoted 3d higher on short clears. Lard was relatively tame, being quoted 6d per 112 lbs lower in England, though it sold at a slight advance here in sympathy with pork.

Mrss Pork—Advanced 15@17½c per brl, closing 15c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 16,000 brls seller July at \$9,90@10.00; 36,250 brls seller August at \$10.02½@10.12½; and 2,000 brls seller September at \$10.15@10.20. Total, 54,250 brls. The market closed firm at \$9,95@9.97½ for cash or seller June, \$9.97½@10.00 for July, \$10.10@10.12½ for August, and \$10.20@16.25 for September. Old pork was scarce and nominal at \$9.00@9.50, and extra prime at \$8.00@8.25.

LARD—Advanced 5c per 100 lbs, and closed 2½c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 3,500 tos seller July at \$5.22½@6.25; 4.00 tos seller August at \$3.2½@6.35; and 500 tos seller Beptember at \$6.40@6.42½. Total, 8,000 tos. The market closed steady at \$6.20@6.22½ for spot or seller June, \$6.22½@6.25 for seller July, \$6.32½ for seller August at \$6.20@6.22½ for spot or seller June, \$6.22½@6.25 for seller July, \$6.32½ for seller August, and \$6.40 for September.

Mrars—Were Irmer all round. Export lots were in good demand; but generally held above the views of buyers, while local futures were serieve at \$6.70½ cpe 100 lbs advance. Sales were reported of 150,000 lbs shoulders seller August at \$3.82½ &3.55; 50 boxes do at \$4.00 tor July; 50 boxes Gumberlands at \$5.10; 350 boxes long clears at \$4.95@5.00; 150 boxes short clear backs at \$5.00; 5.500,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.82½ &4.85 seller July, \$4.92½ &4.97½ seller August at \$3.05@5.07½ for September; 1.500 pes green hams (18 lbs) at 7½c; and 200 tos sweet-pickled hams at 8c. The following were the closing prices on the leading cuts:

| Showi-Short L. & S. Short ders. Clears. Clears.

delivery.

Lake freights were rather quiet and steady, at about 15/c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Through rates on do, 75/c to New York and 95/c to New England points. Rail rates were steady on the basis of 15c per 100 lbs to New York, with more new business doing. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 425/c per 100 lbs on means, and do to Antwern at 585/c. Loose. \$3.80 \$4.85 \$4.87\\ \$4.97\\ Do. July \$3.80 \$4.85 \$4.87\\ \$4.97\\ Do. Augnet \$3.90 \$4.95 \$4.97\\ 5.07\\ Do. September \$4.00 \$5.05 \$5.07\\ 5.17\\ June, boxed \$3.97\\ 5.00 \$5.02\\ 5.12\\ 5.12\\ 5.00 \$5.02\\ 5.12\\ 5.12\\ 5.00 \$5.02\\ 5.12\\ 5.12\\ 5.00 \$ Long clears quoted at \$4.77% loose, and \$4.92% boxed; Cumberlands, 525% boxed; long-cut hams, 84@9c; sweet-pickled hams, 898%c for 16 to 15 ib average; green hams, 7%@7%c for same averages; green shoulders, 3%@3%c.

Bacon quoted at 44@4%c for shoulders, 5%@5%c for short ribs. 5%@5%c for short clears, 8%@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at \$5.00@5.25 for No. 1 white, 4%@5c for good yellow, and 4%@4%c for brown. brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS - Were firm and quiet at \$9.00@9.25 for mess, \$10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and \$16.50@17.00 for bams.

TALLOW - Was quiet at 5%@6c for city and 5%@5%c for country.

York, with more new business doing. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 42½ c per 100 lbs on meats, and do to Antwerp at 55½c.

There was fair activity in the demand for staple and seasonable dry goods. Few buyers were present, but the mail-order business was of generous proportions, and jobbers express satisfaction with the position of the market. The demand for groceries was active and prices were firm and unchanged. Coffees and sugars continue to receive the most attention. Dried fruits remain quiet and most descriptions were quoted easy. There was fair activity among fish dealers. Prices were firm. The demand for good to fine grades of butter continues sufficiently active to absorb the supply, and, therefore, prices remain firm. Prices of low and medium qualities still show some irregularity. Cheese, was unchanged, ruling quiet and weak. There was a demand from manufacturers for leather, and the market was strong. Tobacco was quiet and nominally steady. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted as before. Coal was steady.

The shipments of lumber continue liberal, and the yard dealers report a satisfactory trade, so far as the quantity of lumber sold is concerned. Prices are irregular, and common green is weak mader big receipts. The cargo sales were light, Prices are irregular, and common green is weak under big receipts. The cargo sales were light, the market being dull, and prices were lower, the decline being principally is common stuff. Drugs and chemicals continue in fair request. Wool was active and steadier. The buyers were more inclined to hold back, and dealers seem to think the excitement here and in the country will seen subside. Broom corn

dealers seem to think the excitement here and in the country will soon subside. Broom coru and hay were steady. Hides were in active request and firm, the stock on hand and arriving being small. Seeds were quiet and steady. There was some demand for clover for export. Poultry was unchanged. Green fruits sold readily, berries being lower under heavy receints.

sample at 00@96c on track; and 5,200 bd 653t 655t 621. 175. 800 bd 755t 621. 175. 800 bd 755t 621. 800 bd 175 bd 184 bd 184 bd 185 bd 1

July, 31%c for August, and 30%c for September.

APTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was lower, closing at 96%c for July, 91%e for August, and 38%@88%c for September. June was quoted at \$1.08%. Sales: 440,000 bu at \$1.03% for June, 98%@97%c for July, 91%@91%c for August, and 86%@87e for fuly year. No 3-10,000 bu seller July at 80%c.

Corn was casier, closing at 35%@36c for June. 36%@36%c for July, 37%@37%c for August, and 38%c for September. Sales: 965,000 bu at 35%c for July, 37%@37%c for August, and 38%c for September.

Outs closed at 33%c for July, 37%@37%c for August, and 30%@30%c for July, 30%@31c for August, and 30%@30%c for September. Sales 30,000 bu at 33%c for July and 31c for August. Mess pork was firmer, closing at \$10,00@10,02% for July, 310,12%@10,15 for August, and \$10,2% for July and 31c for August, and 310.2% for July and 31c for August Lard closed at 36,25@6,27% for July, 36,32%@6, 35 for August, and 36,40@6,42% for September. Sales 1,000 tos at \$6,25 for July and \$6,35 for August. Short ribs were firmer, sales heavy reported of

Sales 1,000 tes at \$6.25 for July and \$6.35 for August.
Short ribs were firmer, sales being reported of 350,000 ibs at \$4.97% for August.

LATER.
Wheat sold later at 96%@96%c for July, and closed at about 96%c. August closed at 91@91%c.
Mess pork was easier, sales including 1,000 bis seller August at \$10.10. Also 500 tes lard for August at \$6.32%@6.35; and 150,000 ibs about ribs at \$4.82% for July, \$4.95 for August, and \$5.05 for September.

1.00		122 POP 3	200	世界 的现在分词
E-Alba	GEN	TERAL	MARKE	TR.
BE				ther better i
				is steady
Fine	green carp	et brush,	P 16	5%@6
				54 @0
Red-	tipped bur			414@5
Fine	green, wit	h hurl to	work it	5 @5
				44@4
Infer	700	Note the Control of the Control		31 @4
Croo	ked	THE PERSON NAMED IN		2 @3
				le butter re
main	firm, the s	upply of	such being	in no way er
cessi	ve. There	ia still	a lack of	trength in th
				Sales we
III III BEN	er for me	GIUM ANG	TOW KINGS	- Dailes We

BAGGING—Remains quiet and firm. Trade is not active, though rather more is doing than is usual to the season. We quote:

Start ... 233 (Burlans 4 bu ... 11@13

Brighton A... 23 Do, 5 bu ... 12@14

Otter Creek ... 204 Gunnies single .14@15

Lewiston ... 214 Do, double ... 23@25

American ... 205 (Wool sacks ... 40@45

CHEESE—But slight change was observable either in the character of the demand or in prices.

There was a fair movement—chiesty in part skim—

Mendaling, Java. O. G. Java ... Mochs..... Good to prime..... Common to fair..... Roasting....

1. 20@1.86 | Kip

ners' oil, extra yellow. ners' oil, white......

28 @29 24%@26 24 @25 18 @19 .85 @37 .42 @44 .41 @43 .88 @40 .33 @38 .26 @29 .27 @30 .23 @24 BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, June 15. — CATTLEgood demand; prices a shade le
steers, \$4. 70@3. 00, good. \$4.)
and medium grades whippers'
light butchers', \$3. 75@4. 00; 1
ers, \$8. 75@4. 00; do cows. \$2
butche. \$2. \$10@3. 00.
SEREP AND LANES—Bacelpt
frm and active demand; off
feeling on best grades; fair to \$3.75@4. 00; best heavy for 6. 50.
Hoos—Receipts, 4. 945 m
higher; only owing to light
\$4. 10@4. 15; no heavy offering
BAST LIBERTY
BAS Base Libert, Pa., June 18 to-day 102 head through, and two days, 833 through, and two days, 833 through, and two days, 834 through, and for want of buyers at the 55,00@5, 25; fair to good, \$4, \$3,90@4.00.

Ross-Receipts to-day 2,538

LIVE STOC

3, 149

ion stuff. ion stuff, 202:30 ft.... lath, green.
Singles. 'A' standard to extra dry
Singles, standard
Singles, No. 1 LIVE STOCK. Cattle. 2,814 5.570 4,000 Hogs. 31, 096 24, 135 26, 500 1,160 ... 3,149 13,613 est many is a decline from Tuesday of about 10c. The quality was not up to the recent average. There were more Texans than on any day of late, of and old cows and scrawny steem also comprised a large proportion of the supply than usual. There was however, a goodly number of phoice and extens beeves, and, in two or threadustances, high frares were used. Cassell & Wiglesworth, for insuce, sord a load of extra steers, averaging 1, 001 lin. at \$5.20, which was the highest price obtained within the past fortnight. Another choice lot rithin the past fortnight another topic lot rithed \$5.15. Most of the day's work was done at \$7.7504. To for fair to choice shipping steers; at \$7.7023. 20 for Texas through cattle. The market closed quiet, with some stock lett. over. 7.000 7.50, 6.00 good demand and firm. light hides as the average pe lots of fine stock have eight continue light, and the stock coming in their CATTLE SALES. . ....11 @ Line ...... \$ 340 30 HOGS—Trade was active at an advance of 5c per 100 lbs, light weights selling at \$3.70@3.85, heavy acters at \$3.65@3.80, and fair to choice heavy alphing lots at \$3.75@3.87%. The receipts were than a majority of dealers had counted on, and 8501.10 me as on the preceding steadily held. We re 292 3.80 60 164 3.40
282 3.80 64 174 3.40
199 3.80 24 206 3.85
294 3.774 61 319 3.85
292 3.775 56 14 319 3.85
293 3.75 56 176 9.85
218 3.75 39 202 3.85
173 3.75 60 277 3.85
223 3.75 60 277 3.85
228 3.75 111 207 3.85
288 3.75 177 244 3.85 28 degrees.

150 18

request and steady. Kew \$4,00@4.75 per pr.l. the stock. Old peachblows .25.

il request and steady:

\$3.00@3.50

2.00@2.50

98.00@3.50

2.00@3.50

2.00@3.50

2.00@3.50

3.10 .08

a few small lots were sold, t much inquiry, thourh for export. Timothy was clover at \$3.85 for medi-40, and September was n and millet were dull at heat sold at 67%c.

bout 10c hugher, otherwise Trade continues good:

1.40

422

2.20@2.50

7; per sack. 2.75@3.00

airly active, firm, and un-28 degrees. SHEEP—Were dull at nominally unchanged prices. We quote inferior to common at \$2.50@ 5.25, medium at \$3.50@4.00, and good to extra at \$4.25@5.50 per 100 lbs. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Breves—Fresh offerings, 3,500; market opened late under a pressure on the part of functions for concessions, but became active and firm before the close, when selling rates were quite up to the closing mark of Monday; excepting 4 car-loads of light Cherokee catile at 7 %c, the range was \$\frac{1}{2}\$10c, with less than 50 %old for more than 9%c or under 8%c; exporters used 550 at 9% \$\frac{6}{2}%c; shupments all alive, 7%c.

NEEF-Receipts for two days, 7,500; sheep starce and firm; full price, 3% \$\frac{1}{2}\$5%c; poor to prime ismus more than plenty; dull and lower as 4% \$\frac{1}{2}\$6%c; Southern and Western exporters paying \$\frac{1}{2}\$65%c; for all good sheep offered, and would pay more for choice wethers.

Swing-Receipts for two days, 10,600; none for sale alive; nominal vaine, \$4.00\$\frac{1}{2}\$4,20 per 100 pounds.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. NEW YORK. Common to fair. 20035
Superior to fine. 40050
Extra fine to finest.60@65
JAPAN UNCOLORED.
Common to fair. 18035
Superior to fine. 40050
Extra fine to finest.55@00
oolong.
Common to fair. 18028
Superior to fine. 30@40
Extra fine to finest. 55 000
in oolong.
Common to fair. 18028
Superior to fine. 30@40
Extra fine to finest. 45 055
Experior to fine. 28045
oderate demand, and unapported of 150 bris distill\$1.04 per gallon for high-BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. June 18.—CATLE Receipm. 2,800; good demand; prices a shade lower; bott shippers' steen, \$4,70@5,00, good. 24,40@4,00; butches' and medium erades shippers' \$4,10@4,30; fast light butchers', \$3,75@4,00; lgood butchers' herfers, \$4,75@4,00; do cowa \$3,25@8,56; common butche. \*stuff, \$2,50@8,00.

SEEP AND LANDS—Receipts, 2,700; market firm and active demand; offerings light; better feeling on best grades; fair to good citiped sheep. \$3,75@4,00; best heavy for exporters, \$5,00@6,50. ive, though the demand is 

A 50.

Hous—Receipts, 4,945; market serive and higher; only owing to light supply; Yorkers, 34,10GA.15; no heavy offering:

EAST LIBERTY.

EA

Roce Receipts to day 2,530 acad; total for two ays 4,230; Yorkers, 83,75@3,86; Philadelphias,

St. Louis. Mo., June 18.—Cattle—In fair de-tend and higher; good to choice beavy chipping tern, \$4.50@0.00; do light, \$4.50@4.50; earlier makers steem, \$3.50@4.25; own and before, 1.50@3.40; grass Indians, \$2.50@3.50; do cam, \$2.25@3.15; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 30.

BER. dull and weak. The of-

dull and weak. The of-discreased, and numbered the common grades were tinds probably being 25@ a did not seem inclined to receipts have flied up the, not y demand for cargoes is re made, but most sellers in public. Piece stuff was a for the best, with \$6.25. A lot of Manistee sold at was the weakest thing in

was the weakest thin-nber was scarce and firm. 15. Following is the catgo

\$11.50 @13.00

8.00 @ 8.50

9.50 @10.50

8.00 @10.50

8.00 @10.50

1.00 @12.00

1.10 @ 1.25

1.10 @ 1.15

1.25

1.42 @ 1.75

0 feet White Lake short

376.900 feet common inch

200,000 reet Grand Haven

@256

dry stuff being tol-

Hoss—Easier but in good demand; Yorks, to-Billimores, \$3.40@3,60; smooth heavy, \$3.05@ 75; receipts, 7,000; shipments, 2,000. SEEES—Steady; fair to choice, \$2.75@3,75; re-lipts, 400; shipments, 300. KANSAS CITT.

EANSAS CITT.

Special Director to The Tribune.

LANSAS CITT, Mo., June 18.—CATTLE—The Prior Current reports receipts. 414; shipments. 400; steady; native shippers. 32.75@4.50; native cows. 10ckers and feeders, \$2.50@3.50; native cows. 17.068 25.

Hose-Receipts. 3.945; shipments. 3.935; set-

CINCINNATE CRECINATI.

CRECINATI, June 18. Hore—Demand fair and market firm; common. \$3.00@3.55; light, \$3.00 @3.50; packing, \$3.70@3.90; batchers, \$3.90@1.00; receipts, 2,018; shipments, 288.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were reserved by the Chicago
Board of Trade:

Liverroot, June 18—11:30 a. m.—Riour, 8: 6d
Glos 3d. Wheat—Winter. 8: 9d@9s 5d; spring.
7: 6d@6s 4d; white, 8: 4d@9s 2d; club. 9: 1d@6s
6d. Corn. 4: 1d@4s 2d. Pork. 47s. Lard, 33s.
Liverroot, Jane 18—1 p. m.—Special—Flour—Extra State, 11s. Wheat quiet and etasdy; red winter, 9s 2d; No. 3 spring, 7s 4d; No. 2 do, 3st 4d; California unchanged. Corn dull and neglected. Pork—Western prime mrss. 47s. Lard dull, 33s. Bacon steadier; long clear, 95s 9d; short clear, 97s 6d; Camberland, 25s 6d.

Lordon, June 18.—Liverroot—Wheat, good, guillain—Need in medium to francy, 94. 50
Glos 5d. Ook June 18.—Liverroot—Wheat, good, guillains, 196 9d; short clear, 97s 6d; Camberland, 25s 9d; short clear, 98s 9d; short clea

Com dull. Mark Laxz—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes of coast—Wheat firm; corn quieter; fair average American mixed, 21s 3d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat stendy. Corn rather easier. Pair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment-during the present and following mooth, 4050-40s 6d. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 7,000 qrs.

Special Disputch to The Fribura.

Lavansoon, June 18-11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 1d.

4s 1d.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. Land, 32s.
Liverroot, June 18.—Corrox—Steady at 6% 6 15-16d; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.
PROVISIONS—Land, American, 33s. Bacon, long

2,000; American, 6,000.
PROVISIONS—Lard, American, 33a. Bacon, long clear, 27a,0d.
CHERSE—Fipe American, 37a.
TALLOW-Fine American, 33e.
PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7%d; refined, 7%d.
STRING OF TURPENTINE—225 3d.
LONDON, June 18.—REPINED PETROLEUM—6%d.
LINEERD OIL—27a.
Paris, June 18.—Rentcs, 116f 85c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Reseled Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, June 18.—Gearn—For wheat a falling off of the demand on speculative account, and shippers operating reservedly; full offerings; prices show a decline of 1/201c. Core freely offered at about 1/4 decline on easy Western market; mixed Western at 37@431/c. Rye about steady; sales of 5,000 bu Western in lots at 50@61c. Oats in active demand and quoted up 1/401c, but closed quiet; mixed Western 8,000 bu at 361/4038c.

Phovisions—Hog products generally firmer, but not active; meas for early delivery in light demand and quoted at \$10.20/210 25 for new; for forward delivery, mess very moderately sought, closing for delivery, mess very moderately sought, closing for June at \$10.10@10.20; July, \$10.20; August, \$10.25. Cut mests rather quiet at about steady prices. Bacon inactive; long at \$5.20. Western steam lard moderately active for early delivery at a

hade firmer prices; forward delivery firmer for une options.

TALLOW—Fairly active: prime close at Sc. Sugans-Raw in fair request; quoted essentially

SUGARS—Raw in fair request; quoted essentially unchanged in prices.

WHINST—Quiet at 1.07@1.97%.

FREIGHTS—Ship-owners more confident, and shown less ureency in offerings; accommodation for early ose, especially in tonnage for chartering purposes, tending to impede negotiations, though demand good; for Liverpool, engagements 1,800 bris flour at 23 d; 38,000 bu grain at 4 kd per bu.

To the Western Associated Preces.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Corron—Quiet; midding, 12 k@12 kc; futures steady; June, 12, 18c; July, 12, 20c; August, 12, 33; September, 10c; October, 11, 39c.

11.39c.
FLOUR-Receipts, 10,000 bris; low grades quiet but steady; higher grades dull and drooping, the laster \$3.40@3.85; others unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat heavy; receipts, 90,000 bu; re-ungraded white, \$1.13; No. 2 do, \$1.13%@1.14; Rye-Market dull; Western, 50@01c. Barley-Market dull. Malt-Market dull. Corn a snade easier; receipts, 212, 000 bu; angraded, 57%@43%c; low mixed, 40%c; No. 2 white, 48%c; white Western, 47c; yellow Western, 44c. Oats quiet; receipts, 37, 000 bu; No. 3 white, 38c; mixed Western, 38%@38c; white do, 38%c.

HAY-Good demand.

HOPS-Firm.
GROGERIES-Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sogar steady and unchanged. Molasses steady. Rice duil and unchanged.

PETROLEUM-Market dull; united, 65c; crude, 5%@7c; refined, 6%c.

RESIN-Dull and unchanged.

TALLOW-Steady at 5 15-16@6c.

TURPENTINE-Firm and unchanged at 27c.

EGGS-Quiet but steady; Western, 11@13%c.

LEATHER - Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Ric Grande light middles and heavy weights, 19%@22%c.

Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 194,6224c.
Wool—Quiet and firm; domestic fleece, 30645c; pulled, 20640c; unwashed, 9632c.
Paovasions—Pork firm; new mess, \$10,206, 10,25. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, \$5,25; short do, \$5, 35. Lard a shade stronger; prime steam, \$6,406,42. BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
CERRER—Quiet; Western, 34,66c.
WHISKY—Nominal at \$1,4761,074.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., June 18.—Flour-Easier: Western family, \$5.12%@5.75. Other grades un-

changed.

Grain-Wheat-Western lower, but active at a decline; No. 2 Pennsylvania red. \$1.18%; No. 2
Western winter red, spot, \$1.14%; June, \$1.13%
bid; Jaly, \$1.09% bid; Angust, \$3.07 bid; September, \$1.03% bid. Corn—Western shade easier:
Western mixed, spot and June, 43%c; July, 43%
@44c; Angust, 44%c bid; September, 45%c.
Oats quiet. Barley steady; Western white, 40c;
do mixed, 37%@38%c; Pennsylvania, 40@41c. Hye
dull at 60@61c.
HAY—Firm for timothy; prime Pennsylvania,
\$12.00@13.00.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.
BUTTER—Quiet and steady; choice Western, 10
@12c.

612c.

Ross—Quiet at 14c.

FernoLsum—Nothingdoing; crude, 6c; nominal; refined, 6%c.

Copper—Steady and firm; Rio cargoes, 1116 HISTORY STATE OF THE STATE OF T

BECKIPTS—Flour, 3, 75] bris; wheat, 49, 100 bu; corn, 140, 800 bu; oats, 13, 000 bu; rye, 400 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32, 000 bu; corn, 255, 100 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—Flours—Buoyant; quoted supers, \$4.00; XX, \$4.90@5.00; XXX, \$5.25@5.75; high grades, \$5.85@6.25.
Grain—Corn quiet at 51@54c. Oats—Market quiet and weak at 40c.
Corn-Meal—Market dull at \$2.40.

Conn-Meal—Market dull at \$2,40.

Hay—Quiet; ordinary, \$15.00; prime, \$17.00; choice, \$20.00.

Provisions—Pork in fair demand at \$10.75.

Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 7@7½c; keg, 7½@7½c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, packed, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 5½c, clear, 6c. Hams—Sugar-cured in good demand; canvased, 7½@10½c, as in size.

WHISHY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05@1.08.

Ghocknes—Coffee—Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@15c. Sugar—Demand fair, but holders firm; common to good common, 6c; fair to fully fair, 6½@8½c; prime to choice, 6½@7c; yellow clarified, 7@7½c. Moiasses quiet; fermenting, 24@50c; common, 25c; fair, 28c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice in good demand; full prices, 6½ @8c.

Ban—75c.

BRAN-75c. ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, June 18.-Flour-Dull and un-

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

June 18.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; cash active, but lower; options, No. 2 red fall. \$1.094@1.084 cash; \$1.084@2.084 June; 654@354 July; closed 92%c August: No. 3 do, \$1.044. Cern inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed, 344@34%c cash; \$54@34%c July; closed 92%c August: No. 2 mixed, 344@34%c cash; \$54@34%c July; 36@35%c August. Outs—Cash higher and outlons lower; No. 2, 32%@32%c cash; 304@30%c August; 30c September. Rye active, but lower, at 52c.

Wurnery—Quier at \$1.04.

Phorisiona—Pork higher at \$10.25@10.35. Lard strong at \$4.25 asked: \$6.20 bid. Bulk meats higher; car-lots clear ribs, \$4.90; clear, \$5.05@5.30.

Raceirrs—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, 29,000 bu; card, 50.000 be; esta, 14,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; card, 50.000 be; osta, 14,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; card, 50.000 bu; card

97@39c. Oats dull and unsettled; mixed Western, 37c; white do, 38@384c. Provisions—Firm. Prime mess beef, \$12.00. Hams—Smoked, \$9.50@10.50; pickled, \$7.50@8.76. Lard—Western, 64@64c.
BUTTAR—Slugrish; creamery extras, 16@16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western Reserve extras, 5@11c.
EGGS—Stronger: Western, 14c.
PSTROLEUN—Wesk; refined, 6%c; crede, 6@64c. WEISKY-Market dull; Western, \$1.06.

CINCINNATI CINCINNATI. O., June 18. - COTTON-Firmer

Flours—Steady and unchanged.
Gnark—Wheat heavy; red, \$1.12@1.14. Corn quiet at 38@38½c. Oats steady and firm at 33@35c. Rye in fair demand at 60c. Barley dull and ominal.
Phovisions—Pork quiet; jobbing, \$10.50. Lard

FROVISIONS—PORK quiet; jobbing, \$10.50. Lard scarce and firm; current make, \$6.20. Bulk means strong; shoulders, \$3.80; short ribs, \$4.95 tuyer June; \$4.97\(\frac{4}{6}\)5.00 seller July; short clear, \$4.95. Bacon scarce and firm at \$4.25, \$5.25, and \$5.50. Whiser-Quiet and firm at \$1.01. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady with a fair demand at 62c.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE. June 18.—Corron—Quiet at 12%c.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GBAIN—Wheat—Market easier; red and amber.
\$1.05@1.07. Corn—Market dull and essier; white, 44c; mixed, 40c. Oats quiet; white, 38c; mixed, 35c. Rye steady at 58c.

HAY—Firm at \$9.00@11.50.
Provisions—Pork steady at \$10.50. Lard quiet choice leaf tierce, 7%c; do keg, 8%c. Bulk meats uiet; shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 5@5%c; clear, 5%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 10@11%c. WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.01. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. N. Y., June 18.—Grain—Wheat neg-lected and nominal. Corn dull; sales 2,500 bu high mixed at 41c; No. 2 Western at 40%c. Oats offered at 38c for No. 2. Rye neglected. Barley CANAL FREIGHTS-Unsettled; corn shipped at 8%c. RECRIPTS—Flour, 4,453 bris; wheat, 77,814 bu; corn, 49,000 bu. SMIPMENTS—By canal: Wheat, 123,189 bu; corn, 122,146 bu. By railroad: Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 2,500 bu,

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., June 18. -FLOUR-Unchanged Grann—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, \$1.09% 01.09; No. 3 do, \$1.04%. Corn lower; 34% 034%c.
Oats higher; 32% 032%c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher at \$10.25@10.35.
Dry salt meats higher; car lots clear rios, \$4.90.
Bacon higher; clear ribs, \$5.40@5.50. Lard strong; \$6.20 bld.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, June 18. - Hous-Strong at \$2.7 @3.00; receipts, 5,000.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, \$1.07 @1. 10; July, 96@98c. Corn steady at 36%@37c. Oats weak at 35@34%c. Phovisions—Shoulders, 3%c: clear ribs, \$4.90 @5.00. Lard, 6%c. Hams, 8%@9c.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO. O., June 18.—Grain—Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, cash, \$1.12% asked; \$1.12 bid; June, \$1.11; July, \$1.03%; No. 2 red Wabash cash, \$1.14%; June, \$1.14; July, \$1.02%; August, 1.00%. Corn and oats nominal.

RECUITS—Wheat, 12.000 bn; corn, 20.000 bn. SELIPMENTS—Wheat, 5.000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Kansas City, Mo., June 18.—Grain-The Price Current reports wheat receipts, 1,069 bu; ship ments, 15,293 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, \$1.00; June 98%c; No. 3 cash, 95c; June, 94c. Corn—Re ceipts, 2, 962 bn; shipments, 6, 918 bu; weak; No 2 cash, 31%c; June, 31%c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, June 18.—FLOUR-Steady. GRAIN-Wheat firm; extra, \$1.09%; No. 1 white, \$1.09%; June, \$1.09%; July, \$1.07%; Augost, \$1.03 bid; milling No. 1, \$1.08; amber, \$1.114 bid.
RECRIPTS—Wheat, 24, 748 bn.
BEIDERNES—Wheat, 58, 000 bu.

OSWEGO. Osweco, N. Y., June 18.—Grain—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 1 hard Milwaukes spring, \$1.10@1.15. Corn—Market dull; easier; No. 2 Western, 45%c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND. O. June 18. - PETROLEUM-Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 6%c.

Privagure, Ps., June 18. —Petroleum—Quiet; crude steady; 85c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%c, Philadelphia delivery.
OIL CITY, Pa., June 18.—PRINGLEUM—Market ed quiet, and firm, with 64%c bid; adva 80%c, at which price it closed. Shioments, 44,000 bris, averaging 37,000; transactions, 237,000.

DRY GOODS. New York, June 18.—Cotton goods market con-tinues strong; Lawrence LL brown sheetings and Kearsage sateens; are advanced; prints quiet but firm, with an upward tendency on staple makes: lawns doing well; dress goods quiet; men's wear of woolens less scrive, but stocks light and prices firm; Kentucky jeans in steady request; foreign goods dall.

COTTON.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 18.—Corron—Quiet; receipts, 56 bales; shipments, 677; stock, 8,490; sales 75; middling, 19%c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 18.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE -Firm at 25c.

An Old-Time Bloody Duel,

Washington Letter to Boston Journal.

Among the many bloody duels on record as having been fought by Congressmen was one in which James Jackson, of Georgia,—who had been and who was afterward a United States Senstor,—was the challenged party. He was "an Englishman," like the hero of "Pinafore," by birth, but he came to Savannah when a lad, studled law, was a leading Free-Mason, and fought gallantly in the Revolutionary War. He killed Lieut.—Gov. Wells in 1780 in a duel, and was engaged in several other "affairs of bonor," until he finally determined to accept a challenge on such terms as would make it his last duel. So he prescribed as the terms that each party, armed with a double-barreled gun loaded with buckshot, and with a bunting-knife, should row himself in a skiff to designated points on opposite sides of the Savannah River. When the city-clock struck 12 each party should start and row his skiff to a small island in the middle of the river, which was wooded and covered with underbrush. On arriving at the island, each party was to moor bis skiff, stand by it for ten minutes, and then go about on the island till the meeting took place. The seconds waited on the main land until after 1 o'clock, when they heard three gun-shots and loud and angry cries. Then all was still. At daylight, as had been agreed upon, the seconds went to the island, and found Jackson lying on the ground, insensible from the loss of blood, and his antagonist lying across him, dead. Jackson recovered, but would never relate his experience on that night, nor was he ever challenged again. He died in this city, while serving his second term as United States Senator, March 19, 1806. An Old-Time Bloody Duel,

while serving his second term as United States Senator, March 19, 1806.

Baxon Financiering.

On the 8th of July, 1878, the very respectable banking house of Hasse & Son, at Chemnitz, Saxony, closed its doors after an existence of nearly seventy years. It had borne a very high reputation, and thousands of poor people were among its depositors. The failure created a genuine panic, for many hard working men were ruined. Three committed suicide, a fourth was driven mad, and a riot was threatened. The proprietor and his son were arrested, and have just been tried. The evidence showed that the bank had been insolvent for thirty-two years, owing at the close over \$1,500,000, while its cash assets were only short \$40,000. Its accounts had been kept in the most slovenly manner. Up to 1875 no cash-book had been used, and the bookkeeping was by single entry. The elder Hasse was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, while the son, who knew all the facts, and accepted a salary which he was sure was paid by other people's money, was strangely enough, acquitted. He had also overdrawn his account, but a relative made this up. His father, who is past three score and ten, is, however, the greater scoundrel of the two. He spent over \$14,000 a year, mostly on women and in gambling. He gave his daughters about \$11,000, when he owed three-quarters of a million more wan he was worth, and in general showed himself entirely devoid of principle.

The New French Executioner.

The new "Monsieur de Paris" is Liouis Antoine Stanislaus Debler, aged 56. By trade he was a joiner; then he became headsman of Rennes, and when in 1871 the provisional executioners were legislated out of office he was made Rock's first as-

s, "not being one of those who go in ror glory of the thing," and remembers execut-four sailors whose courage on the scaffold ade his blood run cold with admiration." WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Pleasant Summer Weather-Washington
Preferable to Watering Places-Intemperance in High Places-Sparkling Senatorial
Debates-Blaine, of Maine-Hen Hill, of
Georgia-Conkling, of New York-Aleek
Stephens, of Georgia-The President's
Movements-The Supreme Court-Mrs. Fassett's Pictures-Healey's Webster and Lord
Ashburton-Society in Summer - Commencement at Annapolis-The Diplomatic
Exodus-Corcoran's Generosity AbusedGeneral Staff Officers to Be Retired-Army
and Navy Chat-The Marine Banda, Wash-General Staff Officers to Be Retired—Army and Navy Chat—The Marine Band—Wash-ington Hotels — Old-Fashloned Tavern Wanted—Mt. Vernon Regents—Wedding-Bells—The Conundrum of the Day. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna. Washington, D. C., June 15.—We have en-

joyed a week of very comfortable weather, heavy rains having cooled the air, and sensible citizens find themselves far more comfort-able in their own homes than they would be at some summer resort, where rooms are small, the eating is bad, and the bills are enormous. True, one must go to Long Branch or to Saratoga to see those leading features of a summer resort in perfection,—

GREGARIOUSNESS, PRIVOLTRY, AND DISPLAY; but there is no recreation at these gay and fes-tive scenes. There are many pleasant resorts on the slopes of the Blue Ridge, where the mineral waters are healthful and the fare excellent. But, after all, there is no much cooler or more agreeable place in which to spend the hot months han in the midst of the Metropolis, keeping as quiet as possible when the sun is hottest, and in the cool evenings enjoying a steamboat excur-sion down the Potomac until salt water can be souffed, or a row up to the rapids at the foot of the falls, or a drive through the magnificent park of the Soldiers' Home. The average Congressman, however, does not enjoy these sum mer delights, but sits in his room—or in some other man's room—at his hotel or boarding-house, talking politics, playing suchre, and

or taking his corn or rye juice straight. It is a noticeable fact that there has been an unusual amount of hard drinking among Congressmen this summer. A prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination, who is somewhat advanced in years, fortifies himself strongly whenvanced in years, fortifies himself strongly whenever he expects to speak, and he evidently expects to speak every day. A leading Republican has been persuaded to visit Europe, really to get him away from the black bottle in his commit tee-room, which has been the pabulum of much spirited oratory. Poor Beverly Douglas, one of the brightest of the Virginia delegation, drauk himself to death last winter, and, if the present session lasts much longer, I fear that others will go the same road.

SPARKLING SENATORIAL DEBATES have enlivened the Canitol during the past week, especially another installment of the personal feud between Blaine, of Maine, and Ben Hill, of Georgia, which was commenced in the House years ago, and has periodically croppedout ever since. Each Senator walks about with a chip on bis shoulder, inviting the other to knock it off, if he dare. Each reads the Congressional Record with care every day to see if he cannot find therein something that the other has said for which he can be jumped on. Each keeps a scrap-book, in which are pasted newspaper cuttings containing stories, true and false, about the other. And each will meet the other outside of the Senate Chamber as an old friend, and they will chat and drink campagne together with fraternal regard.

BLAINE, OF MAINE, BLAINE, OF MAINE,

BLAIRE, OF MAINE,
follows Harry Clay, of Kentucky, as his model,
and endeavors by his courtesy and his hospitality to grapple friends to his support. Age is
bezinning to tell on him, and his formerly handsome face has an over-worked, careworn fook,
while his heir is well silvered. He stands firmiv on his legs, however, and is aggressively deflant in his words and gestures, speaking with
grest force and rapidity. Blaine has a fine
family growing up about him.—one of his sons
being among the leading beaux here, while his
eldest daughter is a recognized belle.

conkling, of New York,
after having, like Achilies, "sulked in his tent,"
has again come to the frent, and since Edmunds
has gone to Europe he aspires to lead the Republican Senators, especially in opposition to
those bills which President Hayes has manifested
a willingness to sign. "My Lord Roscoe" probably pays more attention to his physical condition than any other Congressman, regulating
his diet, exercising, and abstaining from strong
drink and tobacco. He thus preserves his manly
form, although his Hyperian curls are rapidir
disappearing, including the little topknot which
used to point heavenward. When Conking
was in the House of Representatives, and, indeed, when he first came to the Senate, his causticity, his bitterness, and his arrogant audacity
disfigured his otherwise able and original style
of oratory. But now, while all the point and
epigram remain in their pristine form, the manner is tempered with a certain statesmanship
which redeems his remarks from that tone of
bard sneering by which they used to be charseterized, and gives them an impressiveness, and
even a grace, which fills up the measure of their
completeness as specimens of first class Senatorial oratory.

ALECK STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA,

ALBOK STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA. ALECK STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA, will pass a portion of the recess at the White Sulphur Springs, where he wants the House Committee on Rules to hold a session, and he also contemplates a visit to his friend Singleton, at Quincy, all. I haven't a word to say about Stephens, but I will quote what John Quincy Adams once wrote in his journal about Andrew Jackson: "Jackson is one of the tribe of great men who turn disease to commodity, like John Randolph, who for forty vears was always dying. He is so ravenous of notoriety that he craves the sympathy for sickness as a portion of his glory. Four-fiths of his sickness is trickery, and the other fifth mere fatigue." This, remember, is what the Sage of Quincy said about the Hero of the Hermitage.

PRESIDENT HAYES

her pension to \$100 per month.

SOCIETE IN SUMMER

is very charming. The Veneers, the Shoddles, the Gilts, and others of the nonesuar riches, have gone to Cape May or Long Branch; the Foreign Legation people have left for Newport; and the really nice people remain, visiting a good deal socially, or going into the environs on picule excursions. We have had the usual batch of college commencements and private school examinations, at which fond carents have gazed with pride on their graduating darlings. A few of the old army men found their way up to West Point, where they recalled the days when they used slyly to get their drinks "at Benny Havens, O!" The navy men went to

Havens, O!" The navy men went to

THE COMMENCEMENT AT ANNAPOLIS,
and Mrs. Carille Patterson chaperoned a party
of belles, who went there in a coast-survey
steamer; but the ball was stopped by the death
of Commodors Parker, the Superintendent of,
the Academy, on the very day when it was to
have taken place at night. This was a sad disappointment to the middles, and also to the
belles of Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis, who had expected to attend. The middles
had transformed the gymnasium into fairyland,
with bowers, rock-work, fountains, and vines,
in addition to the usual trophies of sabrea, muskets, pistols, and boarding-pikes,
and bunting disposed in the graceful
folds and twists that seem to be the natural result of a sailor's touch. On the side of the
ante-room, where Mrs. Capt. McNair was to
have received the lady guests, was a dias, over
which was a gigantic horseshoe in flowers, while
on either side was a mass of rock-work, covered
with moss, and ferus, and running water.

THE DIPLOMATIC EXODUS

with moss, and ferns, and running water.

THE DIPLOMATIC EXODUS
gives the West End quite a deserted look. The
prominent foreigners just now are two young
Chinese, who appear in stunning silk robes with
flowing sleeves, and with bows of ribbon at the
ends of their pig-tails. Yung Wing, their chief,
and Bartlett, their mentor, have gone, and
Young Hyson and Sonchong are naving famous
firtations, casting little Rustem Effendi, the
Turkish attache, far into the back-ground.
Count Litta, the Italian Minister, had trouble
with his throat last winter, and was told by Dr.
Lincoin that it was cancer, but Dr. Gross, of
Philadelphia, pronounced it a tumor, which he
removed. It is, however, now painfully certain
that the cancer is there, and that the pleasant
gentleman's days are numbered. Sir Edward
Thorntou and family are at "Laurel Hill," near
Newburyport, where they can enjoy rest and
freedom from fashionable thraidom.

CORCORAN, THE WASHINGTON PRABODT, CORCORAN, THE WASHINGTON PEABODY,

CORCORAN, THE WASHINGTON PEABODT, as he likes to be called, has for years past (except during the onpleasantness) summered at the White Suiphur Springs of Virginia, and no one—not even McCormick of reaper fame—has been more liberal in donations to build up the wreeked colleges and other institutions of the old Commonwealth. But the impecunious sons and daughters of Virginia, "their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts," were not content with the public benefactions of Peabody. They wanted to be individually aided, and they so worried and beset the venerable Corcoran that he has been forced to abandon his annual sojourn at the Springs, He has leased a cottage at Newport, which was occupied by Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court, last year, and he has sent their in advance his grandchildren, with their aunt, Miss Eustis, who has charge of them.

is soon to be graced by Adjt.-Gen. Townsend Inspector-Gen. Marcy, Paymaster-Gen. Alvord Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, Surgeon-Gen Barnes, and Chief-of-Engineers Gen. Hum phreys. Some of these old vets will be accomphreys. Some of these old vets will be accompanied by subordinates, that live, active, energetic men may be placed at the head of each department. Gen. Van Vleit has worked hard to receive promotion as Quartermaster-General, which he says Gen. Grans promised him, but he will be put on the retired list. As nearly all of the officers who will have to step out reside here, society is much excited over the matter, as it is just now over the appointment of ex-Private George F. Robinson (who saved the life of Secretary Seward by his fearful fight with Payne) to be a Paymaster in the army. W. W. Creary, of Michigan, who was recently "bonneed" from his place as Senate Postmaster, is also to be appointed a Paymaster in the army.

THE ARMY GOSSIPS

and endeavors by his courtesy and his hospitality to grapple friends to his support. Age is bezinning to tell on him, and his formerly handsome face has an over-worked, careworn look, white his hair is well silvered. He stands firmive on his lega, however, and is aggressively defant in his words and gestures, soeaking with great force and rapidity. Blane has a fine family growing up about him.—one of his sons being among the leading beaux here, while his eldest daughter is a recognized belle.

BER HILL, OF GEORGIA,

is a man of good statue and proportions, whose features betray a strange compound of intrepidity and gentleness. Like Aleek Stephens, he has always endeavored to be on the strongest side, and he has boxed the political compass from Whiggery to Democracy,—from Secession to Unionism. He would like, if he thought it would succeed, to revive the old Whig party, provided always that he with a chosen few Southerners could rule it. His defense of his own tortuous conduct, as disclosed by Blaine, was an evidence of his legal ability. He availed himself of every opportunity for evading the question at issue, and surred over with a few words some important resolutions. Gifted with a nervous flow of language, he brought with elegant felicity the favorable points of his case into prouninence, and showed great acuteness in glossing over whatever was prejudicial to his interest. Several times, too, he displayed his plantation manners by contemptuous allusions to Blaine which were out of place.

CONKLING, OF NEW YORK, after having, like Achilles, "wulked in his tent," has again come to the frent, and since Edmunds have been a senate Postmaster, is also to the appointed a pymmaster in the army. THE ARMY GOSSIPS

Say that Gen. Meigs will endeavor to general months plast, and will not probable superinted to the frent and months of the vater. When the decading beauty and well months and the many has a superinted to the first plantation and the many of the feveral and one of the young ladies from attending the decades.

his brigade was on the march.

THE NAVY PROPLE

are beginning to drift to the torpedo station at Newport, and the navy-yards at Charleston and at Newport, the latter being the Javorite summer resort of the service. Lieut Emory, who is temporarily here, had the President's box at the National Theatre on Friday evening, with Mrs. and Miss Blaine, and Mrs. and Miss Beale as his guests, and between acts he had tecream and iced champague served in the little drawing-room, which was a novelty here. Capt. Badger, who commanded the Constitution during her recent trip to France with goods to the Exhibition, is here to "rise and explain" how he ran ashore twice on the return voyage; Mrs. and Miss Marshall juckly were not on board, as they came home by steamer. Gen. Zeilin, who for a number of years commanded the Marine Corps, but who is now on the retired list, will pass the summer at the White Sulphur Springs.

Springs. which owes its existence to a Chicago Congressman who saved it when threatened by economists a few years since, is now in tip-ton condition. There is always a fashionable crowd in attendance at the Marine Barracks on Mondays, when there is an inspection of troops followed by a dress-parade. On Wednesdays the band gives an out-of-doors concert, in front of the Capitol, and on Saturdays it plays from half-past 5 to half-past 7 on the grounds of the White House, when there is a large gathering of nice people, the President and Mrs. Hayes coming out on the balcony, with a few invited friends.

THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

THE WASHINGTON HOTELS THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

are being painted up for the next sesson. Williard, of the Ebbitt House, who is a born architect, is having a new elevator put in and bathrooms built, that he may continue to lead in offering home comforts to his guests. The Arlington's receipts have so fallen off since the Briggs House was opened that Mr. Corcoran, who owns it, has reduced the rent, and allowed \$6,000 to be expended during the coming summer in repairs. Willard's is to be restored, and even the old National is to be furbished up, having done an excellent business during the past season.

and the other fifth mere fatigue." The amember, is what the Sace of Quincy said about the Hero of the Hermitare.

\*\*PRESIDENT MAYES\*\*\*

is kept a prisoner here, but neither he nor his wife is at all troubled by the malaria, as they were reared in a fever and ague region. The President had counted on attending the military reunions at Albary this week, accompanied by Gens. Devens and Burnside. But he cannot leave his post, neither can Burnside, so Devens will have to go alone, and respond for the Administration, which he can dress fractully. After Courges and Burnside, so Devens will have to go alone, and respond for the Administration, which he can dress fractully. After Courges and Burnside, so Devens will have to go alone, and respond for the Administration, which he can be supported to the Soldiers' Home, and Harse course, and the Soldier's Home, and Harse several trips hence before frost comes, the will go out to the Soldiers' Home, and the free and the first trips hence before frost comes, the will go out to the Soldiers' Home, and the first trips hence before frost comes, the will go out to the Soldiers' Home, and the first trips hence before frost comes, the will go out to the Soldiers' Home, and the first trips hence before frost comes, the will go out to the Soldiers' Home, and the first trips hence before frost comes, the will go out to the Soldiers' Home, and the first trips hence before frost comes, the will go out to the Soldiers' Home, and the first trips hence before frost comes, the will be some first properties of the Supreme Court, performed 3,000 miles of his bury per annum on horseback.

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every one had felt confident that the sessions would be ended during the coming week, but to-day some hint that the lat of July will find the two Honses in session. It is to be hope RACONTEUR.

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King Theebau and the Gloomy State Affairs in Burmah.

The Eruption of Mt. Etna-Letter from th Pope on the Italian Marriage Bill.

A Chinese Imperial Funeral--- The Bulgarian Prince's Programme-Terrible Harine Disaster.

KING THEEBAU.

The cable informed us yesterday that reports ( great massacres of Royal Princes at Mandaprompted by King Theebau, of Burmah.
reached the Indian Government. Teles published two weeks ago in London state as published two weeks ago in London state preparations are being made at Mandalay hing England seem to point that the King ain under the influence of his younger ad-s and his mother. A letter from the special orrespondent of the Daily Ness, dated Manda-ay, April 27, devotes considerable space to the resent condition of the monarch and the coun-ty. He says: The King keeps himself gloomity but up in his palace, and is said to go on drinkdily, though, sad to say, as a cynical n here observes, he does not drink hard righ to give good hope of a speedy attack of frum tremens. He has done away with the order of Let-pay-yin-dan-tha, pages of honor, has instituted a new body-guard of youths his own age, the qualification for which seems be a taste for brands. This new class is dead inst everything English, and clamors for war mediately. The young monarch is also aldy petticost-ridden. He married two sisters, younger of whom has entire authority over a and makes him do exactly what she pleases, also is very bellicose, and would have an intermed on Rangoon. But the young King hardly yet forgotten the wiser counsels of Ministers, and hesitates to embark on what y have assured him would be his instant in. What may shortly happen is, however, ribly uncertain. Hardly any of the Mingyess inisters of State) venture to go near him now. The King will see no European just now. He had sufficient English education to feel intinctively the abhorrence with which all flization regards him. Everything combines drive him to desperation. His own subjects mild murder him were he to leave the Myo, or lied town. Not that they are diagusted at rible murders. That they regard with indifference. It is Bhama thonsan, the custom of country, and the only curious thing about it that he should have delayed so long, and at he should now seem to be ashamed of it. But the Nyoung Yan is the man they want for ny. He was always good-natured and jolly, do he is the image of his father, the late King, preover, he is not without some claim to millive distinction. In the rebellion of 1866 he manded a division of his father's army and tested the rebels in several engagements of he been killed with the rest of his brothers by would have accepted the situation, but with the la safe in Calcutta there is always a gering hope that he may appear and claim the cone his father intended for him. So it comes to igh to give good hope of a speedy attack of they would have accepted the situation, but now that he is safe in Calcutta there is always a lingering hope that he may appear and claim the throme his father intended for him. So it comes to pass that Theebau is a virtual prisoner in his palace. There have been several attempts to pave the way for a Royal progress through the town—the outer town. Grand rehearsals were made by boffes of troops who were to take part in the procession, but the project was received coldly by the people, and it seems the King must stay inside for a while yet. The populace looked on with plenty of interest at the squadron of cavalry, gorgeous with peaked, glit helmets, great winged flaps on their saddles, and tassels sweeping all over the ponies' flanks; at the regiment of Ahmoodan, the Royal Guards, with vermillion pickethaubes, red coats with black braiding, and wonderful continuatious, blue, with a red stripe down the front, yellow with a green swripe down the front, orange and vermilion, violet and cerise; at the old veterans wearing the well-known tin helmet, with the piece of iooking-rlass in front. They were interested and delighted, but it was not because the King and got all these 5,000 men together and wanted to come out at the bead of them himself next time, but because they thought such fine elothes must infallibly peat the En-

then they did not occupy a dignified position. Several Englishmen have had stones thrown at them; a man will come right down the middle of a narrow path and decline to make way for you, threatening violence if you jostle him. Some sancy youngster will yell out, "He kala!" (something like Frogzy, as applied to a Frenchman) at you, and all the neighborhood will burst out into a guffaw; or the youngster may try to scare your pony—not a difficult matter with a Burmese mount—and revel in any difficulties you may get into. The common people will tell you the King has 200,000 men, and they evidently believe it. The generally accepted idea is that he has 25,000, but even that I consider too high a figure. In any case two-thirds only of these can have guns, the majority perhaps fint-locks, so that if there is a rupture it will be a simple walk-over for our troope. Meanwhile the army is being regularly drilled inside the inner wall of the palace, to which access is therefore denied. A strong glass, however, will enable one to see from Mandalay Hill what is going on. Forming fours and marching in column are the principal evolutions, and they evidently think they are doing good work, for they apparently do all their amoking in the ranks, and do not fall out to sit down and blow a cloud, after the usual fashion in more peaceful times.

Rumors still go about that there is an occasional murder in the palace even now. The Nvoung Yan's mother and sister are in a very precarious position. They are in the State goal, but are given nothing to eat, and would starve to death were it not that friends without secretly supply them with money to buy rice. The King got hold of the followers of the late Aln-Shay-Min and of the murdered Princess rather cleverly, the other day. They were stigmatized as Bour (rebels); but he announced a free pardon, and asked them all to come and take the Thisas gay, the oath of allegiance. Almost all obeyed the summons and came in unsuspectingly enough, only to be manacled together and put into the dungeon

Correspondence London Times.

TAGRHIRA, Sicily, May 29.—On the night of May 25 there were continuous murmurings from Etna. but, this not being an uncommon occurrence, it attracted but little or no attention. On

Etna. but, this not being an uncommon occurrence, it attracted but little or no attention. On the morning of the 26th 'these murmorings increased, and I called the attention of a servant of mine to the fact. Somebody called attention to the risas ratifing in the window frames, and somebody else surgested an earthquake, a surgestion which was met with derision. However, at about 12:30 p. m., a dense cloud of smoke was seen to be issuing from the great crater of Etna. It was a broad cloud which stretched over the land and over the sea until it was lost on the horizon. It had a very red, or rather it might be described as of a burnt sienns color, and minute specks of ash began to fall. We could trace it in its course far into the night, and, in fact, until we all went to bed.

On the morning of the 27th all seemed in repose,—not a cloud was upon the mountain, save the flat cloud with a lump in the middle which often overhangs the crater in the summer months, and which the Sicilians call "the Cardinal's hat." But at half-past 8 a dense cloud was observed to issue from the earth upon the northern slope of the mountain, as well as could be judged about half way between Linguagrossa and Randazzo, but much higher up the mountain. This cloud grew and spread, and became so dense that the whole mountain became perfectly invisible: the light became so much obscured that it resembled the darkness produced by a total eclipse of the sun, and a rain of fine, black ash, like powdered emery, commenced. So heavy was the fall that the promountory of

shower fel from the trees, and still the black rain went on. The effect upon the mind was most depressing. This ash penetrates every-thing; it is found in closely-shut lines drawers, in close boxes; it is all among my paper as I write; and it seems to take delight in inserting liself in one's food, for two days I have been chewing grit. The effect of trees and figures in this universal black is very strange, the colors standing out with startling brillbaney.

chewing grit. The effect of trees and figures in this universal black is very strange, the colors standing out with startiling brillancy.

At 2 o'clock in the day I started on horseback to Piedmonte to try and gain some positive news, and heard that three craters, each about a mile apart and stimated like the points of a triangle, had opened in a vailey about six miles above a postal station called Passapescaro, a place nearly midway on the road between Linguagrossa and Randazzo,—a most difficult place to reach, as lodging of any desemption could not be obtained within fourteen miles, over precipitous and rugged ground, with every path obliterated by the ash, the mountain thunder is and vomiting fire in unknown directions, with the terrible darkness and eternal rain of black ash, and general consternation everywhere. The lara was said to be flowing, but only its reflected light could be seen at night, as it was in a valley, which, as far as I can ascertain, must be next the "Vailey del Bore."

My eyes were most painfully inflamed by the fine ash as I returned, as were those of my horse. My pockets were full, my boots were full: it was down my neck, in my hair and beard, and my ears were blocked up with it; the polished surface of my saddle was ground away with the grit. On the road home I came across a priest enlarging upon the eraption to a select audience of contadini, and ventilating his knowledge by describing the destruction of Pompeil, and among other accuracies described the sentinel at the Herculaneum gate sticking to his post through it all, and being found with his gun I,800 years after.

At night the scene was magnificent: a tremendous stream of lava, many miles long, descended in the apparent direction of Randazzo, while from the new craters great balls of fire were thrown high in the air and burst into showers of fire, like gigantic rockets, accompanied by thundering explosions. This morning the explosions are still going on, the stream of lava seems more active than ever, but the ash has much dimi

ROME, June 3.—The clerical papers publish a long letter addressed by Leo XIII. to the Archbishops and Bishops of the ecclesiastical provinces of Turin, Vercelli, and Genoa on the subect of the bill recently passed in the Italian Parliament making the civil marriage ceres obligatory before the religious rite under pains and penalties. The Pope protests in the strongest terms, but in language remarkable for its soever to interfere in matters connected with marriage. It is necessary, he says, to deny the fundamental principles of Christianity, and even the elementary ideas of national law, to affirm that matrimony is a creation of the State and is a creation of the State and nothing more than a vulgar contract. The connubial union is not the work or invention of man. God Himself, the Supreme Author of Nature, from the beginning commanded by this union the propagation of the human race, the constitution of the family. Wherefore matrimony, in what concerns the substance and sanctity of the tie, is an act essentially sacred and religious, the regulation of which naturally belongs to the religious power, not by delegation of the State, but by mandate of the Divine Founder of Christianity and the Author of the Sacraments. Having enlarged upon this argument, the Pope affirms that the Church has been unjustly charged with acting in this matter in a way to injure the prerogative of the State and its political authority. The Church intervenes solely to protect that which is under the empire of Divine law,—that is to say, the sanctity of the tie and the religious observances proper to it. Founder of Christianity and the Author of the Sacraments. Having enlarged upon this argument, the root, orange and vermiliviolet and cerise; at the old veterans wearthe well-known tin belmet, with the piece of ting-rlass in front. They were interested delighted, but it was not because the King got all these 5,000 men together and wanted ome out at the bead of them himself next, but because they thought such an army in fine clothes must infallibly beat the En-h. There is a strong desire for war, the richer men are against it, and will make for Rangoon the moment there are real so fighting; but the ordinary poor man is ting for a fight. There is certainly much a for the fighting; but the ordinary poor man is ting for a fight. There is certainly much a fine clother was some months ago, and even they do not occupy a dignified position. The larging and the Author of the Sacraments. Having enlarged upon this argument, the Pope affirms that the Church is a tring to fine the Pope affirms that the Church is a way to injure the church is a way to injure the church and certainly much the sacraments. Having enlarged upon this argument, the Pope affirms that the Church is a tring the profession with a cling in this matter in a way to injure the proposal with acting in this spent unjustly bared in the provide sevening, came into collision with an inward-bound sall-drom the empire of the empire of the three minutes. No one, however, he adds, denies to the State and its political authority. The Church in intervenes solely to protect that which is under the empire of the total protect that which is under the empire of the triple authority. The Church in the representative of the temporal of the callision of the callision with an inward-bound sall-drom entered to such a ward to religious observances proper to it. No one, however, he adds, denies to the State and its political authority. The Church in the representative of the temporal of the callision of the collision with an inward-bound sall-drom entered to the manufacture of

requirements. The Pope aggues, therefore, that the new law has been dictated rather by a desire to cause new tribulations to the Church and the elersy than by a wish to maintain order and social rectifude, and this doubt is increased in his mind by observing that while a loophole is left for escape to the contracting parties, who are the principal transpressors, the law is not been principal transpressors, the law is not been received in the boats and seventy lost, including the Captain, the surgeon, the principal transpressors the law is not been received to leave his ship, and was last seen on the bridge just before she sank. Fifty-three persons were saved in the boats and seventy lost, including the Captain, the surgeon, the pursue, and the fourth engineer, one first-class injustious character of the sacrament. He prays God to spare him the anguish of seeing this new seed sown in the evangelical vineyard; he instructs the Bisbops not to desist from warning the faithful that, except in the form established by God and the Church, there cannot be honesty or sanctity in the marriage ite; but at the same time, to prove the untruth of the charge brought agring the faithful that, except in the form established by God and the Church, there cannot be honesty or sanctity in the marriage ite; but at the same time, to prove the untruth of the charge brought agring the faithful that, except in the form established by God and the Church, there cannot be honesty or sanctity in the marriage ite; but at the same time, to prove the untruth of the charge brought agring the same time, to prove the untruth of the charge brought agring the faithful that, except in the form established by God and the Church, there cannot be honesty or sanctity in the marriage and the Church that it is systematic, ally hostile to the civil regulations regarding marriage, he says he has only to remind them of the acceptance of the same and a bit of the doubt and the distributions by when the Church that it is systematic, form the same time, to prove

A CHINESE IMPERIAL FUNERAL

Celestial Empire.
The remains of the late Emperor of China T'ung Chih, and the late Empress, have been conreyed to their final resting-place at the Eas

cultar construction being to modify the joits cultar construction being to modify the joits. It is a characteristic fact that no one under rank of a Priace of the blood is permitted to joy this alleviation. The 21st day of the mo—otherwise the 12th of April—was selected the Astronomical Bureau as being particular anspicious for the commencement of the journe in plain fact, however, it was a fearful day one of the very worst sort. There was a stronwind blowing, and the sand-storm which are was such as to make the whole atmosphere lurid, reddish yellow.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

BERLIN, May 30.—The Russian Official Messenger publishes a remarkable paper, which bears all the marks of high inspiration, and may be described as the programme to be observed by Prince Alexander on his tour through the European Courts and after ascending his throne. The document begins by recounting the reception of the Prince at Livadia, and thea alludes to the provisions which have been made for his own material comfort and that of his people. own material comfort and that of his people. His Highness is to inhabit the previous Turkist kouak at Sofia, which is being converted into a palace in the European style, and will enjoy an annual civil list of 6,000,000 francs, or palace in the European style, and will enloy an annual civil list of 6,000,000 francs, or £24,000. The budget of the province since its administration by the Russians has been 22,606,000 francs, and a surplus of 1,500,000 is asserted to have resulted. besides a reserve fund of 12,500,000 saved by the economy of the Russian High Commissioner. This sum, the programme observes, will be devoted to gradually bettering the material resources of the Principality, prominent among the suggested blessings being the improvement and extension of the harbors of Varna and Rustchuk, and the construction of a railway between Sofia and the terminus of the Adrianople line at Samokova. In about six weeks the Prince will take the oath to the Constitution, before the Assembly at Tirnova, and then proceed to Sofia, his Capital. To spare susceptibilities, there will only be one foreigner, an aide-de-camp, in the Prince's retinue. The Russian civil administrators in his dominions will be gradually be replaced by natives, but in the army the chiefs of battalious and company commanders will continue to be Muscovites. The Prince's tour among the European Courts is declared to have been undertaken first of all from a desire on the part of his Highness to thank those Powers who have helped to create the new Bulgaria, and then to expound very candidly and clearly to them his views on the difficult and responsible task intrusted to him. Determined to abide by the treaty himself, the Prince will earnestly ask the Cobinets to execute all their obligations in any way affecting Bulgaria. He will clearly state that it will be impossible for him to do his duty unless peace and order are preserved in Eastern Roumelia, unless the organic statute elaborated by the Commission to that and is fully applied, and unless the Porte abandons its claim to garrison the Balkan frontier of the province so as to make it more a line of defense than of attack from the south. His Highness, more over, will ask the Powers to see to the granting of reforms in Macedonia

THE SINKING OF THE AVA. CALCUTTA, June 1.—A sad accident attended by great loss of life happened in the Bay of Bengal about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 24th ult. The British India Steam Navigation

MISCELLANY.

Pares. June 3.—At Poitiers, yesterday, Marceline Guiot, aged 26, was condemned to death for murdering her step-daughter, aged 3, by making her swallow in her soup at different times sixteen pins, two needles, and a bit of wood four centimetres square,—the result being a perforation of the intestines.

The Prefect of the Seine has submitted the Paris Budget for 1880 to the Municipal Council. The estimate of ordinary revenue amounts to 228,115,579f., of ordinary expenditure to 226,384,529f.; the surplus of 1,767,049f. forming a reserve for unforeseen expenses. The estimate of extraordinary revenue amounts to 4,967,000f., and of extraordinary expenditure to 4,662,960f., leaving a surplus of revenue of 314,040f.

At a sale of a portion of the Firmin Didot library, a missai bequeathed to Queen Catherine, wife of Henry V. of England, by her father, Charles VI., and afterwards the property of Henry VI., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., was bought by a Paris bookseller for 76,000f. A manuscript which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots fetched 10,000f. The five days' sales realized 633,000f., and a fourth portion next May is expected to bring the total up to 5,000,000f.

The remark of short them all to come and the second and the second of th

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

MOMENCE, Ill., June 17.—Is W. T. General or a Lieutenaut-General? a General or a Lieutenant-General? At wha time was the rank of General created,—before or since the War of the Rebellion! Please inform us through your columns, as it will settle quite a dispute. Very respectfully, A. A. CULVER.

[W. T. Sherman was made General of the Army on the vacation of that created by the control of the created by the created dent Grant, March 4, 1869. At the same dat

P. H. Sheridan became Lieutenant General, vice W. T. Sherman, promoted. The rank of General was created especially for Gen. Grant, and he was commissioned General July 25, 1806.—

To the Educe of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 17.—In your report of Council proceedings of yesterday I notice you report Ald. Lorenz, of the Fourteenth Ward, absent It may be edifying to his admiring constituent to know the real cause of his absence.

Now, sir, the Alderman has just gone into

the saloon business within the last forty-eight hours, and, having occasion to pass along Cornell street on Mouday evening about 8:30, and looking into the saloon located at No. 117, I was looking into the saloon located at No. 117, I was not a little smazed to see Ald. Lorenz seated olaving cards in: his newly-purchased saloon, instead of attending to the interests of his much-abused Socialistic constituents in the Council meeting of that evening. Here is a case for a trial,—a clear breach of trust.

Oh! fellow-workingmen, is this to be our treatment after electing this our inol in our midst, in preference to much better men! I would not even venture to suggest where the purchase-money (\$500) came from, but Oh! brother Socialists, do not pass this over without a searching investigation. Yours respectfully,

"Contagious-Disease Acts."

" Contagious-Disease Acts."
To the Esstor of The Tribune. ustly complaining; about the awful prevalence of prostitution, but your correspondents seen o be so foolish as to think that if the Mayo would close the beer-gardens, Italian restaurants, etc., that would be an effectual blow. This is all humbug. To treat and deal a deadly blow at this terrible vice is to adopt the English system of "contagious-disease acts," which has been successfully tried, and produced mar-

been successfully tried, and produced marvellous results. To those namby-pamby ones
who say this would be an infringement upon
the liberty of the subject in compelling a medical examination, listen to what Mrs. Hoggar
says on that subject:

"It is agreed that the compulsion exerted
here is the grievance, but it seems to be forgotten that the women in question are exercising a
lucrative trade, which, to respectable women, is
repulsive beyond the power of words to express,
but which, in the majority of cases, is not rerepulsive beyond the power of words to express, but which, in the majority of cases, is not repulsive to themselves. In as far as it is a trade which may soread disease, these carriers of disease naturally fall within the jurisdiction of good government, just as persons carrying on offensive trades, such as chemical works, are likewise placed under coutrol, and they have, therefore, no claim to escape control of a reasonable nature, and to injure with impunity the health of the community."

As the Medical and Surgical Reporter wisely says: "We cannot but refer with regret and shame to the lethargy or cowardice of the profession of the United States" in not unanmously supporting such acts. Yours respectfully,

T. H. M.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 18.—I did not understand you correspondent "W. B. H." as claiming that the of the consumption of families in the city. The days since that the supply furnished indicated the use or waste of water in the city to be somethe use or waste of water in the city to be something over a horshead a day for each man,
woman, and child in the city. Nothing was said
as to whether the entire amount of water
pumped was thus estimated, or whether deduction was made for the consumption by factories
and manufacturing establishments generally,
and of the water used for street-sprinkling,
sower-flushing, and the enormous use at fires.
From such opportunities as I have for observation, and they are not inconsiderable, as
I speak from knowledge of the genoral feeling among acquaintances who
are householders, and as knowing something of ray speak from knowledge of the general feeling among acquaintances who are householders, and as knowing something of the habits of quite a number of tenants of dwellings, I should say that there is little ground for such sweeping charges generally. The most considerable exhibition of waste which I have noticed has come from down-town offices, where it is quite common during the summer to keep the water running all day during office hours. This is done to secure water as fresh and cool as possible for drinking purposes; but it most of the homes of the city ice is kept in sufficient quantity to make this course unnecessary. I venture to say that's call upon correspondents to state anonymously the number of persons in the circle of their acquaintance who allow taps to run continuously would meet with a very feeble response, so far as private dwellings are concerned.

I have not suggested that lawn-sprinkling be deducted, nor, indeed, ought street sprinkling, these are both necessities and cannot be considered as waste, but I would like some intelligent statement as to the water consumption of the city. If the statement is to the effect that the works pump an average of a hogshead a day for each man, woman, and child of Chicago, that amounts to jothing in view of the uses to which it is applied. An estimate as to what was consumed for domestic or personal use would be more pertinent.

The Churches and Amusements.

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The Churches are a free hard to church

McChesney's sermon published in Monday's Issue, likewise the opinions of certain Chicago divines in Sunday's TRIBUNE in regard to church

irs engaging in "Pinafore." Dr. Thomas seems to be the only minister so far who does not attempt to conceal the honest, manly feelings with which God has endowed him. Humanity rebels against and will forever resent contracted, and narrow, and selfish ideas.

helpless exposition to the elements, tossed and driven by adversity and poverty, without faith, without hope, governed only by the unleashed appetites, passions, and propunsities of the flesh; reckless of each other, they rise and fall, and clutch and vanish.

Comedy and tragedy follow each other across the stars.

One man reels and raves in the wild delirium of dissipation before our eyes, and his nearest friend, who has admonished, and chided, and condemned him, undertakes to walk in his footsteps and not slip. But he, too, staggers, and reels, and falls by the side of his friend.

The daring and sacrilegious hand of reform rends the veil—om the shams and hypocristes of Church, and State, and so cial life.

The sheep's clothing is no longer sufficiently ample to disguise the wolf.

The hunted harlot, meditating a piunge in the turbid river, vile with the filth of a great city, points her finger at the black-broadclothed, long-visaged individual, who, with a look of holy communion on his face, all unconscious of this world's allurements, is making a bee line for Farwell Hall, and, in tones made awful by her agony and despair, she groans: "He is my partner in sin."

Aiready the young giant Reform has raised its head to tear the mask from this saintly hypocrite, and drag him to the river's brink and compel him to share with the poor, shivering, heartbroken, despairing, lost woman her shame and suffering.

heartbroken, despairing, lost woman her shame and suffering.

Like the denouement at a maskedtball, when, at the unmasking, the King and beggar change places, the saints and sinners of to-day are passing each other to their destinies.

A church-membership is no longer a throughticket to Heaven; nor is the world without its Christians.

All day this wild penorama has passed before my eyes, and when I would have put out my hand to arrest the inevitable destruction of some suffering wreck, the whirl of circumstances, like the inexorable hand of Fate, has swept them beyond my reach. But the central figure of all this mad chaos of misery has been maria Smith, or otherwise Mary Hayes; and, from the little paragraph in Monday's TRIBUNA which portrayed so much of her misery, I have tried to glean something of her history and some hope for her future.

"Has she a father;

"Has she a father;
Has she a mother;
Has she a sister;
Has she a brother?"
Where are they all to-night? Has she in all this great, wicked city no friend in this terrible hour of despair?

our of despair?

'O for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun."
She is homeless, and friendless, and sick, and

estitute.

Where is her eminently pious and charitable Where is her eminently plous and charitable former employer?
Where is the selfish, self-centered Benedict whose rich salary would be sufficient to support a wife and many children in affluence, and who for a time gave her a "situation as his mistress," and then left her in unrelieved penury?
The victim of a habit—no more destructive, nor tyrannical, nor debasing than the habitual use of alcoholic stimulants—rendered her helpless, and want and sin drove her to find death to get rid of life.

What could be more pitiful than the sad story of her life? Endowed at her birth by the cross of races with abilities and passions which only the highest moral culture could render powerless for harm; the child of a misguided mother; with abilities which commanded means, without home protection or love's counsels; with personal attractions which attracted the selfish, instful libertine,—that she has fallen, is not so strange as it would have been had she escaped.

scaped.

Let us all repeat ere we go to sleep to-night
the Savior's wisest words: "Lead us not futc

the Savior's wisest words: "Lead us not into temptation."

But what is to become of Mary Hayes? Gough, and Reynolds, and a multitude whose number is as the sands of the seas, who have come up out of the cess-pools of vice and crime, through a season of reformation, are filling our puloits, and teaching from the rostrums, and the pious aristocracy give them the right hand of fellowship, take them into their home circles, marry them to their daughters, and tell them that by their experience God has been making of them instruments to do His work.

Well, I do not object. God knows they need all the help and comfort they can get; but there is no record in the New Testament that Christ reformed any of this class of men sufficiently to consider them fit company for His mother, while Mary Magdalene was one of the three Mary's who was first at the Cross and first at the Sepulcher.

chre.

But this was nineteen bundred years ago, and things have changed. Mary Magdalene would have bad a different experience if her reformation had been effected at the Tabernacie, under Moody's administration.

JUDGE C. C. COLE.

Charges upon Which the Iowa State Bar Association Seeks to Secure His Diabar-ment.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

Expecial Correspondence of The Tribuns.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 16.—It is quite apparent that the Committee of the State Bar Association intend to omit no possible measures to secure the disbarment of Judge C. C. Cole. In addition to the original charges that he slandered Judge Dillon and incited his clients to do likewise, and that he attempted to corrupt the Court by taking advantage of personal and long friendly relations, they have just filled new specifications, in which they charge that, when he was a Judge upon the Supreme Bench, he was offered and received a bribe for using his influence and vote to secure a decision of the Court favorable to the Sheriff of Polk County, Daniel M. Bringholf. Stripped of all verbiage, the charge is this:

Court favorable to the Sheriff of Polk County, Daniel M. Bringholf. Stripped of all verbiage, the charge is this:

When the old Des Moines Valley Ratiroad was sold, under a foreclosure of mortgage, for the beaefit of Cowdrey and Gilman as Trustees for the bondholders, to escape the enormous fees which the statute awarded the Sheriff, a written agreement was made by them with the Sheriff, by which he was to receive \$250 in full satisfaction for all official service rendered in connection with the sale. Subsequently he consulted Judge Cole, who informed him that the agreement was of no effect and could not be enforced. He further advised him to bruig an action in the Circuit Court of Polk County, fit which the foreclosure-proceedings were had, to recover his fees, which, it was claimed, were near \$12,000. It was agreed that, if he succeeded, he should pay Judge Cole a certain sum. The Court allowed about \$4,000. Judge Cole then advised the Sheriff to appeal to the Supreme Court, and a written agreement was entered into, by which the Judge, then being one of the Court, was to use his influence to procente a reversal of the decision of the lower Court, and a maffaste for the award of full legal fees; for which influence and aid he (the Judge) was to receive 25 per cent of the amount of fees recovered. The amount paid the Judge under the agreement was \$2,280, which was baid in 1874.

These charges are made with great particularity of detail; and the Sheriff, it is said, is ready to show his hand. He is, by the way, a Democrat.

Judge Cole, who arrived home on Satarday, says that these charges smack very strongly of blackmail. He was told severs! weeks ago that Bringholf have some money; if he did not, Bringholf have some money; if he would have discovered in the Fortieth Iows Reports the appeal-case to which they refer. They would have discovered in t

Their Right.
LONDON, June 2.—The firm attitude assumed by France as the champion of justice to Greece marks the active re-entrance of that people in the Eastern question. There is a firmness in the tone of M. Waddington's circular that earnot be misunderstood. The articles in the Republique Francaise and Journal des Debats are not less remarkable in their way, and, as both journals entiry Ministerial inspiration, contain journals enjoy Ministerial inspiration, contain words of solemn meaning for the present helter-skelter system of diplomacy pursued by Lord Beaconfield's Government. M. Wadding-Lord Beaconfield's Government. M. Waddington plainly asserts that France as well as Greece
has been deceived by the professions of
her ally at the Berlin Council. He does
not use ambiguous language in saying that all principles of good faith
have been set at naught and that the hour has
arrived when France must cease to take a pastime that the converge out of article 24 of

ing that all principles of good faith have been set at naught and that the hour has arrived when France must cease to take a passive interest in the carrying out of article 24 of the Treaty of Berlin. Although it has been publicly announced that M. Gambetta no longer has any active control in the management of the Republique France's, there is no reason to doubt, since the appearance of the Waddington circular, that the article was put forth as an intimation of the vigorous pelicy that had been decided upon by the French Cabinet.

The newspapers articles in question declare that the present feeling of France toward England is that of mistrust. The Republic cannot understand what reason England could assign for double dealing with her. Their interests do not clash in any way. England is reminded how France acquiesced in her occupation of Cyprus. In Greece, Syria, and Egypt, their policy being identical, France counted upon the support of England, but, it is asserted, reckoned wrongly. Many months have based since the Berlin Treaty was signed, but nothing has been done for Greece by England and obstacles have been interposed by the Porte. Her Majesty's Ministers, it is contended, shut themselves up "in a disdainful and irritating abstention." A very serious charge is made regarding the late Egyptian crists. Her part there is characterized as "most singular." All Europe now knows that the British Consul-General was one of the most active agents of the intrigue that upset the Egyptian Cabinet, in which a French Minister. The double game has been exposed. While the loss in self-respect is chiefly England's, France shares in the humiliation. She has been placed in a position most distasteful to her pride, and she will tolerate it no conger. The most severe part of the rebuke is found in the closing passages. "Our neighbors ought not to forget that they have not friends enough to indulge with impunity in the Sact simply because she is impotent to do anything herself.

This is certainly strong language, and when one re

dressing himself personally to the foc.

"What," he asked, "have you done for England and for the world?" He answered,
"My Lords, you are beginning to be found out;
Turkey has been found out. You boast of your own handa. What, however, is the fact? You have followed slavishly the Treaty of San Stefano. You have followed slavishly the Treaty of San Stefano. You have made Turkey a slavish Power. That," said his Grace, sweeping round on his heel and looking over the Liberal benches, "that is what they have done." Then, turning again to the Ministers, he proceeded: "It was my desire that the Turkish Embire should be destroyed in Europe. My Lords, you have done it." "Greece enthroned upon an extended territory," said Lord Rosebery, at a large and important meeting at Willis' Rooms, London, a few ago, "would be the most suitable memorial that could be erected to Byron." This idea, strange to say, has not occurred to the British Prime Minister.

It is claimed for Greece that England induced.

ine might be drawn between northern and southern "Skipetars."

On the other hand, it was necessary, for the sake of that pacification of Southeastern Europe which, the Congress had in view, to do something toward the satisfaction of Greek aspirations, and the duty of taking the initiative lay on England, which had restrained Greece from going to war by promises of diplomatic support. These conflicting influences produced a curious compromise, for which it would be difficult to find a precedent in the annals of European diplomacy. The august assembly abstained from transferring any territory, but "invited" the Sublime Porte to arrange with Greece for a ractification of frontiers in Thessaly and Epirus, and expressed the opinion that this rectification might follow the valley of the Salamyrias on the side of the Ægean, and that of the Kalamas on the side of the Ingian Sea. The only reference to the subject in the treaty is Art. 24.

the side of the Ægean, and that of the Kalamas on the side of the Ionian Sea. The only reference to the subject in the treaty is Art. 24, which says:

"In the event of the Sublime Porte and Greece being unable to agree upon the rectification of frontier suggested in the Thirteenth Protocol of the Congress of Berlin, Germany, Austria Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia reserve to themselves to offer their mediation to the two parties to facilitate negotiations."

In this way the difficulty was for the moment got rid of, but 'any one at all acquainted with the political conceptions and diplomatic habits of the Porte might have confidently predicted that the "invitation" would not be accepted. The question, in fact, was not solved, but simply shelved. The Greeks are especially anxious to obtain Janies, while the Sultan has special objections to setting any territory in that direction. The Greeks are actuated partly by the sentimental motive that Janius was at one time a centre of Hellenic culture and aspirations, and partly by the apprehension that, if Epirus is not obtained now, their claim to it might be weakened by a strengthening of the Albanian element in the province. The Sultan, on his part, does not wisn to weaken his hold on the Adriatic, and fears that a cession of territory containing a Mussulman population might cause discontent among, his, Mussulman subjects generally.

ME. GLADSTONE ON GREECE AND THE TRATT

ally.

All Browns on Greece and the Theatt of Berlin." Which is chiefy a criticism on the conduct of the British plenipotentiages toward Greece at the Congress of Berlin. Toward the close of the article, after some remerks on the question of the retention of Janina by the Porte, he says:

"Unless all this can be effectually overset the Porte sankot resionably hope to succeed in keeping Janina under her rule. She would ast wisely to part with it on the best terms she can make, and the only terms she can make with show of reheon or hope of success are probable terms of money, which have soothed her susceptibilities in the case of Bulgaria, and which may yet be found to operate with a gentle reconciling force in other portions of the great Eastern problem. But the question for us, and for the moment, stands thus: If there is to be a serious diplomatic controversy about Janina and its district, which side are we to take? It is good to know that Greece has found a champion, although it is morifying to be also made painfully aware that we have thus far allowed the championship to slip away from our hands. The conduct of France at the period of the Greek emacipation did, indeed, entitle her to contest it with us in a friendly and honorable rivairy. But her partial recession from questions of Enropean interests since the German war made it peculiarly our duty at Constantinople and elsewhere to assume the office. Nor can the fact to concealed that we had every possible facility for the performance of this duty. No country can vie with us, unless it be our own fault, in winning the confidence and affection of the Greeks, for there is no other State in regard to which there does not exist some bar to a complete harmony. Russia agrees with the Greeks, for there is no other State in regard to which there does not exist some bar to a complete and affection of the Greeks, for there is no other State in regard to which there does not exist some bar to a complete nearnow, Russia agrees with the Greeks are subsidered in the comp

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sersigned. Colonel and Assistant Quarte

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